The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,724 NEW—SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1892.

HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I.	CLYDE	4139	370	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Apr
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I.	ROME	5760	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
B.I.	SHANNON	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.I.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.I.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4077	900	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.I.	THAMES	4078	900	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	8th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	4878	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	8th May.
CATHAY	2283	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggert	4,000	650	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,300	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

…rs for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of …th.

…O COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, …HANGHAI.

…ns. H.P. To sail.
…560 8th May.
…HOE to Madras
…GALATEA to
…apply to
…Agent.
…, April 8.

…' Gross
…100 A-1,
…om here
…bout the
…ntending

…Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such …ip and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, …r, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, …ios, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes …y quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-…wn Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other …icles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150 °, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
…ANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF …RENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

…or fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

… Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-…s, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

…83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

…bles, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All …ts for Viceregal and other Entertainments under …hroughout India.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,
…PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
…YLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

…EN to RECEIVE Fine Goods (only) in …PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRE-…STONES.

…diate Telegraphic Cash Offers. Consignments can …e direct or through the Oriental Bank Corporation, …ill furnish necessary references.

BRANCH OFFICES:
51, RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS.
MILLE COLONNES AMSTERDAM.
BANKERS:
…TIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, AMSTERDAMSCHE, BANK AMSTERDAM,
OFFROY AND COMPANY, PARIS.
…GEBRUDER STERN, HANAU, GERMANY.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
30, Medows Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd April, 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 27th April, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on the 24th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buserh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on 28th April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS, Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal town of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.

SOUTH DEVON; in the Dart Valley, between Dartmoor and the Sea. TO LET, FURNISHED, from 21st June, 1892, for not less than a year (or for a longer term) a COUNTRY HOUSE standing in its own grounds of about 3 acres. One mile from Railway and Telegraph Office (Totnes, G. W. Railway). Rent £200: garden kept up by Lessor

For particulars apply to J. A. SINCLAIR, Esq., Lahore; or to Sir M. PLOWDEN or Messrs. RENDELL and SYMONDS, Totnes, S. DEVON.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

…LLIAM WATSON and Co.,
…BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
…RACHI: Camp.
…NDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s
DIABETES WHISKY.

	Rs.	a.
Per Dozen, Cash	26	0
Do. Credit	28	8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO SPORTSMEN, NATURALISTS, &c.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., invite attention to their large and varied Stock of ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' and BIRDS' EYES.

The following are kept in hand:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Tiger... per pair	2	8	Sambhar ... per pair	2	8
Lion.... do.	4	8	Nilghai ... do.	3	0
Panther do.	1	4	Wild Boar... do.	1	4
Bear.... do.	1	4	Wild Cat ... do.	1	4
Hyena. do.	1	12	Wolf ... do.	1	4
Bison.... do.	4	8	Wild Dog... do.	1	4
Antelope do.	1	12	Crocodile ... do.	1	4
Fawn... do.	2	8	Sheep, small ... do.	1	8
Ibex ... do.	3	0	Do., large... do.	2	8
Bull ... do.	3	12	Do..(ovisammon) do.	7	0

BIRDS' EYES as follows:—
Vulture, Owl, Flamingo, Stork, Eagle, Bustard, Hawk, Heron, Peacock, &c., &c., from Annas 8 per pair.
Fish and Snakes' Eyes, from Annas 4 per pair.

Skinning Knives, each Re. 1-2.
Do. set of 3, in fold-up leather case, Re. 2-12.

Treacher & Co.'s Taxidermist's Companion in Morocco leather case, consisting of two pairs of Scissors, two Scalpels, one pair Forceps, one Brain Scoop and Picker, one Pricker, one File, complete, Rs. 12-8.

Arsenical Soap for Preserving Skins, &c., ¼ Jars, each Annas 12; whole Jars, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.



CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

RELIABLE GOODS FOR THE JOURNEY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. { CASH TAILORS.

DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS
OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PRICES.
Made of best materials only; strong and durable, and of superior finish.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUND and UNDIVIDED PROFITS £143,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

	BANKERS:
LONDON	The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank. Bank of Scotland.
SCOTLAND	Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank.
ROTTERDAM	Wertheim & Gomperts. The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS:

At Aden	Messrs. LUKE, THOMAS & Co.
" Amoy	" BOYD & Co.
" Bangkok	" WINDSOR, WINDSOR & Co.
" Cairo	" CREDIT LYONNAIS.
" Cheribon	" G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Durban	" NATAL BANK.
" Do.	" STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
" Foochow	" MAITLAND & Co.
" Hankow	" JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" Kobe	" JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" Lyons	" CREDIT LYONNAIS.
" Macassar	" REIS & Co.
" Manilla	" SMITH, BELL & Co.
" Mauritius	" HLYTH BROS. & Co.
" Medan (Sumatra)	" BROWN & Co.
" Nagasaki	" THE CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co., Ld.
" Negapatam	" BANK OF MADRAS.
" Padang	" HAACKE & Co.
" Pacalongan	" G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Saigon	" BANQUE D' L'INDO-CHINE.
" Samarang	" MACNEILL & Co.
" Sourabaya	" FRASER, EATON & Co.
" Tagal	" G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
" Tientsin	" JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
" Yokohama	" JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
In Australia	The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For one year, 4 per cent. p. a.
For shorter periods, terms on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application to

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Sergos, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarns, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description of best English Manufacture.
COMPLETE POCKET SETS,
CLIPPERS (Clark's),
DISSECTING CASES,
FARRIER'S CASES,
HOBBLES,
MEASURING STANDARDS,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
CLYSTER SYRINGE
AND
STOMACH PUMPS.
Detailed Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. DETAILED list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. ESTABLISHED in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. EXCEPTIONAL terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. SEND for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ABSOLUTE
CLEARANCE SALE OF
HATS, HELMETS, FLANNELS, SUITINGS, AND TABLE LINEN, UNDERVESTS AND SHIRTS,
AT NOMINAL PRICES.

WATSON & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
" 1 Large " "	5	12	" 5 Medium	4	8
			" 4 Large	4	12
			" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including doc, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Diseases, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
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	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Spectacles, Light, best Steel Frames, with Pebbles, in case	5	0	Single Eye Glasses, from Re. 1-8 to	2	8
Do. in 15 ct. Gold Frames	30	0	Tinted Glass, Frameless	2	0
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Do. do. 15 carat Gold Frames	35	0	D or Horse Shoe Protectors, Smoke, Neutral, or other Tints, in case	2	
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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

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Hubli, 19th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for year ending 31st December 1891, at the rate of Rupees 60 (Rupees Sixty) Per Share will be paid on and after 1st June, 1892, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 17th April, 92.

By the Order of the Board,

KESHEO SHEORAM BHOWALKAR, Secretary and Manager.

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COUGH AND COLD?

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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
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Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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1880	£4,523,542	1890	£7,891,896

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF CONVALESCENT HOME AT KHANDALA.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO KHANDALA AND BACK.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of the VISITORS to KHANDALA to witness the ceremony of the opening of the CONVALESCENT HOME at that place by His Excellency the Governor, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-Third instant, a SPECIAL TRAIN will run from BOMBAY to KHANDALA and back on that day at the following times, namely:—

	H.	M.
Leave Victoria Terminus at.........	13	45
Leave Byculla.........................	13	55 and
Arrive at Khandala...................	17	0
Leave Khandala at...................	20	45
Leave Niral at.........................	22	12 and
Arrive at Byculla at	23	34 and
Arrive at Victoria Terminus at......	23	45

2. Single First and Second Class Fares will be charged for the double journey to Khandala and back by this Special Train. But these Tickets will also be available for return from Khandala to Bombay until the last ordinary Passenger Train from Khandala on the following Monday, the Twenty-Fifth instant.

Third Class Tickets at the usual fares will also be issued, available by the Special Train, to servants of First and Second Class Passengers.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, The 18th of April 1892.

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LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

EDWARD CAMPBELL HERBERT, late Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway.
JAMES REANY, late Pensioned Sub-Engineer, Public Works Departm nt, Kanara.
SULLIMAN DAWOOD, late Manager, Messrs. Sulliman Dawood and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road.
CHARLES EDWARD BUTLER, late Engine Driver, North-Western Railway.
BENJAMIN ANDERSON DOUGHERTY, late Commander, Her Majesty's Indian Marine Ship "Comet."
CHARLES MARTIN PEARCE, late Assistant Dockmaster Victoria Dock, Bombay.
REVEREND JOSE MANOEL REBELLO, late of Goa Roman Catholic Priest.
JOZE MARIA PEREIRA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.
DHALU NAIQIN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th April, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

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They are useful in Scrofula Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

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E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

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Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,065
Bank of Bengal	11,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	11,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. c.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	121½
Bredl's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	830
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hongoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	210	450	450	63	490
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co, Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	232½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	360
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	42
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28	313
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	10
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	31
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld., Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	110
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2½	Rs. 1	19

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
...abad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
[illegible]	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
...ndian	9,345	100	100	5	77
...S & W (Bel-...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	25	805
[illegible]	600	500	500	20	365
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	—	410 no
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	420
[illegible]	6,000	500	500	40	1,040
[illegible]	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	10 pr.ct.	680
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	700	30	651
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	50	430
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	500	Rs. 50	867
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	500	10 pr.ct.	610
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	860
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	610
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	900
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,060
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	630

...st popu- ... G. Jones, ...nted Com- ...litary Sec-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Opening of Khandalla Convalescent Home by Lord Harris, 5 p.m.
Hughes' Cup Race, Bombay Swimming Club, 4-30 p.m.
Sorosis Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Highlander entered the dock yesterday.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A discourse on "Practical Theosophy" will be delivered in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, per extra s.s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Keshowjee Oodavjee, residing at Argyl Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 120, from a box in his room.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s.s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

THE BALVIDVATJANA SABHA.—The annual meeting will be held in the hall of the New English School, (Fanaswadi) on Sunday, 4-30 p.m., to-morrow, when Mr. D. S. Garud will preside.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At the weekly regular meeting of the Union to be held, this day, at 8-30 p.m., at the People's Free Reading Room, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Anna Martand Joshi will give a lecture on "Health."

PARSEE SERMON.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha Ervad Sheheriarjee Dadabhai Bharucha will deliver a sermon in Gujerati, on "Avanardvishur," in the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5-30. p.m., to-day.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—The weekly conversational meeting of this Anjuman will be held, this evening, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Row, Fort, when the Anjuman's munshi will be in attendance.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.—A general meeting of the League will be held, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, (Sunday) evening, in the hall of the Shivaji High School (Girguam), when there will be a debate on "The Reading of Novels and Works of Fiction." Mr. A. S. Naik will open the debate.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—The prisoner, Dhuna Dhama, who kidnapped the girl, Fatu, with intent to rob her of her ornaments, was yesterday brought up on remand, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and formally committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to take his trial, at the Criminal Sessions.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of H. M. S. Boadicea will play the following selection of music, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening :—

March	Forward	Doppler.
Overture	The Silver Cross	Hermann.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Fantasia	Sunrise in Summer	Thiere.
Selection	Mignon	Thomas.
Capriccio	Die Mule in Schmartzwald	Odeon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Round About	Williams.
Overture	Le Duc d' Olonne	Auber.
Valse	Mirabel	Thiere.
National Fantasia	Scotland Pride	Godfrey.
Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse	Maanen.
Valse	Aphrodite	Taxone.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Mahomed Gussitta, aged 15 years, living with his father, a dock-labourer, at Doongree. The deceased, who was apprenticed to a carpenter, and other lads were playing in the street, on Wednesday last, when the deceased was accidentally knocked down and run over by a cart, whereby he sustained serious injuries. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EAST LYNNE IN GUZERATI.—At the Novelty Theatre, to-night, the Guzerati adaptation of East Lynne, prepared by Mr. B. N. Kabrajee, will be repeated. On Saturday last, this piece was gone through before a full house, and its appreciation was manifested by frequent applause. The incidents of the play have been reproduced in the Guzerati language and adapted to the social life of the Parsees. The sad incidents rendered into Guzerati moved to tears many of the Parsee ladies present, who manifested much sympathy with the sufferings of the lady-actress on the death of her only child. The play is interspersed with good music and singing, and altogether, the audience seemed to be well pleased on the last as on previous occasions. To-day being a Parsee holiday, there are two performances, one in the afternoon, consisting of miscellaneous selections from various Urdu and Guzerati dramas, and another at night of "Bholi Gool." We would direct attention to an advertisement in another column.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

IT will be remembered that when Anah Sahib Powar, known as sole agent for Messrs. N. Vanstone and Co., was first placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of being a vagabond without any ostensible means of subsistence, at the Esplanade Police Courts, he was enlarged on bail, on the assertion that he owned property to the value of Rs. 10,000. But up to now no such valuable property has been traced to his possession. When his case was resumed yesterday before the same Magistrate, Superintendent MacDermott applied for a warrant of arrest on a charge of cheating to the extent of Rs. 463. The process was granted, and the accused was promptly placed in the dock. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and stated that the prisoner had previous convictions, bore several aliases and perpetrated swindling [illegible] a large extent, and, therefore, requested the Court to [illegible] substantial bail. The Magistrate augmented the [illegible] to Rs. 1,500, and two sureties for the same [illegible]unt. The case was adjourned to Friday next. [illegible] following information was filed by Superintendent [illegible]Dermott, who said :—In February last the Man[illegible] of Messrs. William Watson and Co. made over [illegible]e several letters and printed circulars, which had [illegible]een delivered at their office, addressed Messrs. N. Vanstone and Co., Bombay, and informed me that he was unable to find that any such firm existed, and concluded that some fraud was being perpetrated. I made enquiries for a firm of that name, but was unable to find that any such existed. On the 25th of March last the Postmaster-General informed the Commissioner of Police that a fraud had been committed on one M. S. Narayenswami Iyer, Personal Assistant to the Raja of Ramnad, in the Madras Presidency, by one Anah Sahib Powar. From enquiries it appears that Anah Sahib Powar, who has, I believe, no fixed place of residence, carries on business in a number of fictitious names. I have in my possession a letter written by the said Anah Sahib Powar addressed to the Postmaster, City Nasik, from which it appears he receives letters and Post Office orders addressed in fourteen different ways as follows :—

1. Manager, A. P. and Company, &c. 2. Manager, "Spy of the Day." 3. Manager, Persevering Printing Press, Grant Road, Bombay. 4. Manager, Botanical Dictionary. 5. Editor or Publisher of "Postal Guide." 6. Editor or Publisher of "Railway Guide." 7. Author of Writers' Handbook. 8. Agent to Camera Company. 9. Agent to Magic Lantern Co., of London. 10. Agent to Safety Detective Gun. 11. Agent to Dr. Von Brown's Electric Rings. 12. Agent to A. Price Napoleon and Co. of P. S. Paris. 13. Agent to Miss Jamnabai. 14. Agent to Chemical Tricks.

From the cases brought to light through the Post Office I believe his method of business to be as follows :—Printed letters and circulars are sent out by him to Rajahs in India soliciting orders for the different goods mentioned in the circulars and requesting his Highness, will graciously be pleased to order a remittance of the price or prices, with an order at the earliest convenience and to inform us of the nearest railway station to which the articles are to be sent, and to which post office the railway receipt should be sent. When an order arrives a value payable letter which the accused certifies as containing the railway receipt for the goods ordered, but which, in fact, contains no such document. The addressee of the value payable letter believing the same to contain the railway receipt pays the amount demanded to the post office who remit it to the accused. The goods are not sent, and the addressee is thus defrauded of the money. In the manner above stated I am informed and believe the said Mr. Iyer has been cheated by the said Anah Saheb Power to the extent of Rs. 463. Amongst other documents I hold the postal value payable article receipt signed, I am informed, by the said anah Sahib Powar that the receipt is sent with the registered letter. I am informed and believe that the said Mr. Iyer is on his way to Bombay in connection with this case, and have a telegram to that effect. From my knowledge of the accused I fear that if process is not at once issued he will abscond. I charge the said Anah Saheb Powar with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his arrest.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury :—

SETTING FIRE TO A SHED : A RETRIAL.

Prag Shewdyal, a Purdasee watchman, in the employ of the Wadia Mills Company, was placed on his second trial on a charge of causing mischief by fire, in having burned down a shed belonging to another Purdasee, whom he owed a grudge. Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Manker defended the prisoner. Several more witnesses were examined during the day ; but the case for the prosecution had not concluded when the Court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

THE Prince of Wales has sold a splendid pen of Southdown ewes, which were bred on the Royal farm at Sandringham, to Mr. McIlraith, for exportation to New Zealand.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)

CRIMINAL RULINGS.

IMPERATRIX vs. DEV VITHU AND OTHERS.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Assistant Sessions Judge of Tanna, who, in February last, tried the first two accused on a charge of house-breaking by night, or lurking house trespass by night with intent to commit theft, and of theft in a dwelling house : and the third accused on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The jury, who assisted the Judge in the trial, found the accused not guilty. The Assistant Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict, and made the reference to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference, said :—

The Assistant Sessions Judge has referred the the whole case to this court, under section 307 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure. There was only one charge against the third prisoner, who was tried by the court aided by the jury as assessors. The assessors were of opinion that he was not guilty of the charge, which was under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Assistant Sessions Judge takes the same view. We, therefore, acquit him and direct that he be set at liberty. The prisoners, Nos. 1 and 2, were tried by a jury on a charge under section 457 of the Indian Penal Code, and the verdict returned was one of acquittal of both of them. The Assistant Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict. We are of opinion that the witness, Gunpat, is not to be trusted fully, and giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt which arises, we uphold the verdict of the jury and acquit these two prisoners of the charge under section 457. We will take time to consider our order as to the charges under sections 380 and 75 of the Indian Penal Code, on which the first prisoner, and that under section 380 on which the second prisoner was tried, and direct that in the meantime these two prisoners be kept in custody.

In disposing of the further points in the reference on a subsequent occasion, Mr. Justice Jardine said :—The second prisoner was tried on charges under sections 457 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code. The first charge was triable by jury, and on the reference under section 307 we have already upheld the verdict of acquittal. The second charge was not triable by jury, and ought, therefore, in accordance with section 269 of the Criminal Procedure Code as amended by Act 10 of 1886, section 9, to have been tried with the aid of the jury as assessors. Under section 309 it was the duty of the court to require each of the assessors to take his opinion orally and to record such opinion. But as in the case of Bhootnath Dey (4 Cal. L. R., 405,) decided under the Code of 1872, there is nothing to show what the opinions of the assessors individually were. All that is on record is a verdict recorded as one of a jury showing that they considered the prisoner not guilty. The Assistant Sessions Judge appears to have followed the procedure of section 269 of the present Code as it originally stood. The amendment made in 1886 appears to have restored the procedure of 1872, section 233, as interpreted in the above case. The explanation to that section 233, to the effect that of an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid is re-enacted as section 536 of the Code of 1882. In Bhootnath Dey's case the learned Judges, Mitter and Prinsep, applied this provision, holding distinctly that the case was tried by a jury, inasmuch as all that the jury had to do in the matter was done when they returned their verdict. The decision was passed after consideration of Empress vs. Mohim Chunder Rai, 1, L R 3, Cal. 765, where Maclean, J., expressed his opinion that a convicted prisoner who would have been entitled to an appeal on the facts of the case had been tried by assessors is not deprived of his appeal merely by the fact that the trial by jury is not invalid. In the present case there has been no conviction, as the Assistant Sessions Judge having differed with the verdict on the charge under section 457 of the Indian Penal Code has complied with the second clause of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by recording no judgment of acquittal or conviction on either of the charges. This clause appears to follow the judgment of the High Court at Calcutta in Queen vs. Sham Bagdee and others (20 W. R. 732), Cr. R. in consequence of which also the first clause has also been altered from the corresponding enactment, viz., the last two clauses of section 263 of the Code of 1872. If the views expressed in Bhootnath Dey's case are correct, the court below was right in treating the charge under section 380 as tried by jury—as practically in fact it did—and had jurisdiction to refer the verdict to this court. The powers of this court on a reference are defined in the last clause of section 307, which is cast in language different from that of section 263 of the Code of 1872, so as to embody the judgment in Empress vs. Harai Mirdha and another, I. L. R., 3, Calcutta, 189, as to convictions and in Queen vs. Koonjo Letu 11 Bengal, L. R, 19, as to acquittals. The statement that the High Court may "convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it," seems taken from the first of these cases. In the present case before we exercise jurisdiction we must be satisfied about the meaning of these words of the law. Do they include a case like the present, where section 536 gives validity to the trial ? We think they do. The reasoning of Bhootnath's case supports this view. Any prejudice which prisoner might incur is prevented by our practice of giving him notice of the hearing of the reference ; and so great is the respect of the High Courts for verdicts of juries that a prisoner so acquitted has an advantage as a general rule over one in whose favour there are only the opinions of assessors. We think the proper course was for the Assistant Sessions Judge to record the opinions of the assessors : and to have postponed judgment until after the submission of the whole case to this court, and the determination here of such matters as we have jurisdiction to deal with. It is unnecessary to consider whether in any circumstances this court has power to order this to be done ; but as a further reason for interpreting the law as we do, we may remark on the difficulty of assembling the assessors long after a trial is over and the difficulty they might have after a lapse of time in remembering the facts of the case, on which they may be called to give opinion. Such opinion would in ordinary cases be entitled to less weight than one given, when all the facts were fresh. But now treating the verdict of the jury as valid, it is our duty to adjudicate on the charge under section 380. Being of opinion that it is clearly proved against him (Ambo Raghu) we convict him thereof, and sentence him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. With regard to the first prisoner, we assume that the court below did satisfy itself that the case was one which under the orders of Government is triable by jury. We are of opinion on the facts that he is guilty of the theft under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code and convict him accordingly. We pass no sentence as that is not obligatory under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure under the circumstances of the case, as the prosecution charge and intend to prove previous conviction. We must, therefore, remand the case to the court below, in order that it may proceed to finish the trial by applying the procedure of section 310 and passing sentence.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of this institution was held yesterday evening, in the school-rooms, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee presiding. Among those present were :—The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. J. C. Cama, Mr. F. D. Petit, Miss Sirene M. Cursetjee, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Jerbai F. Patel, Mr. N. R. Ranina, Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar, Mr. F. R. Vicajee, Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Master, etc. The report of the directors was read from which the following extracts are taken :—So full a report of the Institution was placed before the subscribers and friends of the Alexandra School, on the 11th of March last, that it is not necessary for your directors to reiterate the various matters contained therein. Suffice it to say that your Alexandra School is doing good and useful work according to the independent reports of the many ladies and gentlemen, who examined the pupils from time to time. The departmental reports were, however, presented. The directors' report was adopted. Messrs. B. Tyabjee and Rustom K. R. Cama were elected directors in place of Mr. D. F. Cama (deceased) and Mr. J. B. Murzban, who retired by rotation. Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., was re-elected a director. The following ladies were requested to act as visitors :—Mrs K. R. Cama, Mrs. Pechey Phipson, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. John Jardine, Miss D. F. Cama, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Darashaw B. Mehta, Miss Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and Miss Sirene M. Cursetjee. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Thomas Barrett, Manager, Gulam Baba Mills	25	0	0
A. and H. M. G	15	0	0
Total	40	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	90,358	6	2
Grand Total	90,398	6	2

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (66th list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Mr. Thomas Barrett, Manager, Gulam Baba Mills	25	0	0
A. and H. M. G	15	0	0
Total	40	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	90,758	6	2
Grand Total	90,798	6	2

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH
R. M. SAYANI
HARKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN the *Jewish Chronicle* it is observed that the new Education Code just presented to Parliament will in one regard give great satisfaction to the Jewish community. This refers to the circumstance that Hebrew is now for the first time included as one of the languages in which pupil teachers who are candidates for the Queen's Scholarship may be examined. This language has thus been placed on an equal footing with Latin, Greek, French and German. It is anticipated that this will act as a great stimulus to the more thorough study of the sacred tongue by those qualifying themselves to become teachers at our Elementary Schools. Our contemporary expresses a hope that this measure "heralds the more generous recognition of the importance of the study of Hebrew by the academic bodies in this country, and that more especially the University of London will include this language in its Matriculation and B. A. Examinations."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE improvement ommunications on the North-West frontier eadily proceeding. The Zhob Valley Railway, the *Pioneer*, is too large a scheme to be taken nd as a whole yet ; but pending its constructi good military road is to be made from Hindu to Fort Sandeman, thus acilitating the movem f troops between Pishin and Gomal. Some time ago we noticed a proposal, to establish -ferries on the Indus at Dehra Ghazi and Deh nail Khan, as the river is unbridged between A and Sukkur. It has now been determined to pl eamers with flats attached at each of these crossi nces. By this arrangement troops arriving by the -Sagar or Lahore-Multan lines of railway can b adily placed beyond the Indus—an important deration from a strategic point of view.

A GREAT crowd assed in the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and ods, on Monday, before the mail left, to witne sale of these too celebrated jewels, "the prty of Major Hargreave, of Shirley, Torquay." by were disposed of in two separate lots, the tot comprising a pair of top and drop brilliant rings, each with a fine large pearl-shaped brit below and two smaller brilliants above, and thcond lot comprising a set of three pearl pendantith brilliant caps. The brilliant earrings wercught for £660 by Mr. Phillips, of Bond-streeThe three pearl pendants with brilliant caps—veandsome jewels of their kind—started at £300il were secured after a few bids for £416 by J. Moylan Jones, of 33, Finchley-road, makingotal of £1,076 for the earrings and pearls.

FOR several weeks writes a contemporary, the reports of the Meteogical Department have impressed on us a fact ch has been disagreeably evident to our senses, ely that the general temperature of India has abnormally high. On the 24th of February one of the ordinary cold weather storms gave ra heavy snow all over the hills of Afghanistan, rsia, Kashmir, &c. From these hills a cold wave anced over India, so that cool weather was gelly reported. This cool weather lasted steadilyntil the 10th of March, when the mean temperre of India become normal. At this time a warmwave appeared, as the preceding cold one had d, in North-Western India and from this region dually spread out over the whole country. Frothe 10th March upto the present date there not been a single day on which the reports of t weather department have not shown an excessivemperature.

A SERIOUS dacoity urred, the other day, at the village of Wadia ine Kishengarh territory, in Rajputana. It apprs that about fifty dacoits armed with guns, swcs, and pistols, broke into the house of a rich bankeamed Hazari Mal, and after taking possession the keys from the owner went about in search the booty. The neighbours raised an alarm, andwo sepoys of the Raj came to their help. One these, Megh Singh, was shot down by the dacoit while the other, Ranjit Singh, was severely beat. The sepoys also wounded some of the dacoitsith *lathis*, but were soon overpowered. The neighbours began throwing large stones from the hose-tops over the dacoits in the house below, whic compelled them to leave the neighbourhood sooer than they wished to. The dacoits belonged tthe villages situated near Srinagar in the Ajmere listict, and the Inspector of the Government police hascaptured some of them.

A VOLUME, edited b Professor Forrest, and based on records of the Muny till recently in possession of the Military Depannent, but now transferred to the Imperial Record epartment, at Calcutta, will shortly be issued. Te subject is one of the few concerning which mre than the much that has already been writte, will be eagerly read by all Englishmen, especidy when, as in the present instance, the editor hs original sources of information at his disposal, nd a ready pen to turn them to account.

IN future, says th *Pioneer*, officers are to attend a transport depot oy for six weeks ; but they will be given one months practical instruction by being attached to a corpsor detachment moving by route march. This is a excellent idea for there can be no doubt tht transport duties can only be efficiently discharged by officers who have real acquaintance with the difficult task of marshalling, loading, and looking after animals on the line of march. One months experience of this kind will be worth three months' duty in the transport lines of a cantonment.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for week, ending April 9, were Rs. 10,47,538-9-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,90,172-3-11. Decrease, Rs. 42,633-10-11. Earnings from January 9 1892, to April 9, 1892, Rs. 1,41,12,496-2-5. From January 1, 1891, to April 9, 1891, Rs. 1,45,68,483-7-1. Decrease, Rs. 4,55,987-4-8. Miles open for week, ending April, 9 1892, 1,552¾. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Decrease 27¼. Per mile open for week ending April 9, 1892, Rs. 674-10-2. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 714-10-1. Decrease, Rs. 39-15-11.

THE report of the Nundydroog Gold Mining Company for the past year states that the amount realised by the sales of gold was £89,084, and the gross income £89,476. The total expenditure was £41,556, and the profit, added to the balance brought forward, £56,354. The balance dividend for 1890 and dividends on account of 1891 absorbed £33,581. A balance dividend for 1891 of 2s. per share on the fully-paid shares and 9½d. per share on the partly-paid shares, absorbing £19,341 2s. 11d., was paid on March 25, leaving £818 in hand. The total dividends paid for the year amount to 5s. per share on the fully-paid shares and 1s. 5½d. per share on the partly-paid, representing a sum of £45,422.

THE letter of condolence on the death of the Duke of Clarence that was sent by the Ameer of Afghanistan was enclosed in a casket of solid gold.

THE Irish terriers which Mr. George R. Krehl had the honour of presenting to the Queen before her departure to Hyeres are dogs a little larger than a fox-terrier, but they are all red in colour, and their coat is rough and wiry. They are an ancient and indigenous breed, and believed by their admirers to descend from the extinct Irish wolf-hound, which they much resemble in miniature.

THE Marquis of Queensberry is one of the most remarkable myths of the age, writes *Society*. I do not know how many years he has been looked up to and quoted as a pugilistic authority. His name is identified with the prize-ring, and he has been honoured all over the world as the patron of the manly art of self-defence. His rules are regarded as a sort of Levitical law by bruisers everywhere. As a matter of fact, I don't believe the Marquis ever was at a prize-fight in his life, and he takes little, if any, interest in fisticuffs. His celebrated rules were drawn up hastily in college to guide some chums of his in a "set to." And this is how world-wide reputations are made.

MUCH interest has been excited amongst the Jews in Russia by the appearance in the *Grashdanin* of a leading article on the present phase of the Jewish question, in which that journal says it now remains for the Government to decide whether the Jews shall continue to be confined within the limits of the Pale, or be allowed a domicile in all parts of the Empire. The simple fact of an ultra-Nationalist organ, such as that conducted by Prince Mestschersky, putting the question of Jewish domicile within or without the Pale in this categorical manner is thought not a little astonishing when one remembers the anti-Semitic Philippics which only a few short months ago appeared in the columns of the *Grashdanin*. The editorial Prince is now of opinion that there is a third and middle course by which this question may be solved. Why should not the Jews receive grants of unoccupied territory for their own cultivation and use, such as are to be found in South Eastern Russia, where, under certain conditions, the Government would be no doubt willing to concede them generous and exclusive rights for the establishment of extensive colonies and grant them such a measure of autonomy as that enjoyed by the Russians under the Zemstvo !

THOUGH the simplest ceremony that can be imagined, the funeral of Baroness Battina Rothschild, the Vienna correspondent says, was attended in a manner in which only Royal funerals are usually attended. The Duke of Cumberland was represented, and all the Ambassadors and their wives, the military attaches, the personnel of several Embassies, the heads of almost every noble family in Vienna, and deputations of all the charitable societies both Jewish and Christian were present. All these followed the coffin, which was covered with a plain black cloth and placed in a simple hearse drawn by two horses, to the Jewish part of the Central Cemetery, a road of six miles. The whole neighbourhood of the street in which the Rothschild palace stands was filled with dense crowds. At the Central Cemetery more than 20,000 persons had assembled. The Jewish preacher delivered a very touching address in the Hall of the Dead at the cemetery, describing how this young and happy woman had died with the fortitude of a philosopher, how she had spoken loving words to her parents, her children, her servants, and had then repeated after her husband, "Hear, O Israel, the Eternal is the only God !" When the preacher had finished speaking, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, the father of the deceased, sank down at the coffin, and, pressing his face against the pall, burst into tears. At the same time the husband and the four boys present broke down. Their sobbing could be heard through the open doors, and all the thousands present were deeply moved. Baron Albert Rothschild has given ten thousand florins to be distributed among the poor of Vienna to-day, and five thousand for poor Jewish families.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mr and Mrs C Hawes, Bangalore
* The Misses Hawes, Bangalore
* Mr T E Smith, Calcutta
* Mr C Chatterton, England
* Mrs F Powell,
* Mr and Mrs F McLaughling, Mysore
* Mr W Homes, Jodhpore
* Mr J Bridges-Lees, Lahore.
Mr and Mrs J Hunt, Mysore.
* Revd J Salters, Goghra
* Mr H P Deavin, Calcutta
* Miss Sherwood Smith, England
* Mr A Gilmour, Poona
* Lt-Col W Wetherall, Ahmedabad
* Captn F Townsend, s s Stewart Patrick, Aden
* Lieut J A O'Maley, s s Stewart Patrick, Aden
* Mr F W C Seddon, s s Stewart Patrick Aden
* Lady M Fitzgerald, Matheran
* Lady N Fitzgerlad, Matheran
* Capt T C Speedy, Kalka
Mr and Mrs T Burrell, Madras
Mr and Mrs G McCorkell, C S, Ahmedabad
Miss T Drysdale, Wardha
* Mr E H Phillips, Hyderabad
* Col and Mrs Brendreth
Lt-Col W G Johnstone, Kamptee
* Mr A Elliott, Berars
* Mr and Mrs H F Cotgrave, Berars.
* Mr C R Brendon, Alibag.
* Mr A G Hudson, Poona
* Mr E M Pratt, CS, Thana
* Lieut J Macandrew
* Mr J D Ansell
* Mr D G West, Etawah
* Miss Rodwell, Lucknow
* Misses Hoppner, Punjab
* Revd and Mrs Hoppner, Punjab
* Mr C A Paterson, C S, Madras
* Lieut Oakes,
* Mr and Mrs R Gompertz, Agra
* Miss F Roberts, Agra
* Sir John Tyler Lt C I E, N-W-P
* Captn C E Needham, England
* Surgn-Lt E Armstrong, England
* Mrs Walter Colvin, England
* Col Melliss, Simla
* Capt Aslett, Baroda
Mrs Bradford, R Malwa
Mr Bradford, R Malwa
* Capt Phillott, 3rd P C, D I Khan
* Lieut Tancock, R A, D I Khan
* Lieut D McLachlan
* Mr and Mrs F Robertson
* Capt Rivett-Carnac, Punjab
Vetry Major and Mrs W Walker, Jabalpore
Miss Walker, Jabalpore
* Mr and Mrs E John, Calcutta
Mr J E Loveluck, England
Mr and Mrs E Y Drew, Mahableshwar
Lieut W E Venour, Punjab
Mrs J A Blunt, Surat
Mr H Wool, Calcutta
Mr W Griffiths, Calcutta
Revnd and Mrs J C Blair, Surat
Mr G W Blair, Surat
Surgn-Maj and Mrs R Barnes, Deesa
Mr and Mrs C S Rennick, Amrista
Mrs Haddon, England
Mr J Mittra, Calcutta
Mrs Kirkham
Mr J A Greengrass, Poona
Col Stead, Simla
Mrs W H Cornish, Simla
Mr J Hughes, Calcutta
Lieut J Henderson, Quetta
Vety Captn R W Burke, Madras
Mr and Mrs Downs, Lahore
* Major and Mrs W P Kennedy, Cambay
* Mr and Mrs R Acklom, Ajmere
Mr A C Tate, Madras
Mr F Harris
Mrs Stalpnagel
Mr C Rebsch,
Surg-Lt Col J Dwyer, Matheran
Mr W G Treacher, Bombay
Mr C Nordlinger, do
Mr and Mrs A C Lloyd, do
Mr M Strahl, do
Mr and Mrs C W Mitchell R I M do
Mr G W Terry, do
Mr F Pickard, R I M, do
Mr A Francke, do
Mr F S Lees, do
Surg-Major J Day, do
Mr J Cooper, do
Mr H Smith, do
Mr W Barrett R I M, do
Mr J M Heyn, do
Mr D Mackie, do
Mr J Jamieson, do
Major R Radcliffe, I S C do
Lieut T Moss, I S C, do
Mr V E Booth, do
Mr H D Searle, do
Mr J H Robinson, do
Mr J H Bibra, do
Mr J J Gazdar B-at-L, do
Mr M Breslauer, do
Mr V E Goll, do
Mr V Sillick, do

Residents left during the week marked *

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF APRIL, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·580	W S W	3	108·0	83·1	39	..	1·55	−0·36
Agra	29·600	N W	7	109·5	81·4	44	..	0·22	−0·33
Cawnpore	29·602	W S W	5	109·0	76·1	36	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·550	W S W	6	109·4	79·3	18	..	1·46	−0·73
Jhansi	29·592	N N W	4	109·5	81·7	13	..	1·39	−0·09
Jacobabad	29·561	S W	5	110·3	68·8	19	..	0·10	−0·62
Karachi	29·699	W S W	16	94·0	79·7	79	..	0·38	−1·07
Ajmere	29·660	W	1	104·8	83·5	41	..	1·19	+0·32
Deesa	29·735	E S E	12	110·5	74·8	49	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·774	S W	15	105·4	71·8	80	..	..	..
Veraval	29·783	W	12	86·6	75·3	91	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·698	WS W	10	103·9	77·6	21	..	0·21	−0·4
Indore	29·705	W N W	7	102·6	74·1	24	..	0·87	−0·13
Saugor	29·661	S W	4	105·4	73·2	17	..	0·75	−1·73
Jubbulpore	29·670	S W	3	106·0	72·6	30	..	1·35	−0·67
Hoshangabad	29·707	S W	6	108·0	75·1	30	..	0·49	−1·29
Khandwa	29·726	N W	11	106·2	83·8	29	..	0·34	−1·05
Raipur	29·639	S W	9	110·7	83·4	26	..	0·41	−2·03
Nagpur	29·663	N W	12	112·4	81·3	20	..	0·57	−2·23
Amraoti	29·704	W	8	109·8	77·3	21	..	0·33	−1·92
Akola	29·745	N W	13	109·1	79·8	21	..	0·27	−2·69
Surat	29·780	S W	F	105·2	74·0	83	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	29·773	W N W	11	104·3	76·1	37	..	..	−1·55
Bombay	29·803	N	9	89·8	81·5	77	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	29·787	WNW	13	101·5	70·9	31	..	0·80	−1·24
Sholapur	29·779	N W	8	105·2	78·4	42	..	0·24	−1·90
Ratnagiri	29·797	S E	9	90·9	80·3	75	..	0·03	−0·96
Belgaum	29·801	W S W	7	89·3	69·7	75	..	7·45	+4·26
Goa	29·826	W	10	91·1	84·9	71	..	0·01	..
Karwar	29·821	W	4	90·3	80·0	72	..	0·78	−3·37
Mangalore	29·831	E	4	90·3	72·4	88	0·37	6·93	+2·05
Calicut	29·786	N N E	11	90·8	74·5	80	0·61	7·03	−2·67
Cochin	29·805	N E	F	90·7	71·6	80	0·57	18·57	+3·37
Bangalore	29·866	WSW	5	92·2	68·8	86	0·11	1·86	−1·05
Secunderabad	29·705	N W	7	107·3	83·7	34	..	0·01	−3·13
Masuliptm.	29·745	S	10	105·2	82·5	87	..	0·55	−8·18
Bellary	29·774	W NW	7	101·0	80·8	56	..	1·11	−1·98
Cuddapah	29·751	W S W	4	108·8	88·0	50	..	0·37	−6·73
Madras	29·75	S S E	11	86·2	81·1	83	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·781	W	7	94·8	73·3	93	02·1	2·91	−4·87
Trichinopoly	29·767	WN W	7	108·7	79·3	64	..	4·94	−7·78
Negapatam	29·737	Calm.	4	97·6	80·8	76	..	34·66	+1·15
Colombo	29·786	W	12	87·5	82·0	79	60·2	49·37	+19·90

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Akola and Amraoti, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been rapid at Jacobabad and Karachi, brisk in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Cawnpore, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are relatively low in the Indus Valley, the Punjab and North-West Provinces and high in Mysore. Gradients are moderate to steep. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Calicut, Jacobabad, Allahabad, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Winds are irregular in direction and fresh to light in force. Raipur, Nagpur and Trichinopoly report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Karachi, 18 miles at Khandwa, Karwar and Malegaon, 16 at Nagpur and Ajmere and 14 at Akola. Except at Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature exceeds the normal in all districts, the highest maximum (112°) at Nagpur. Nights are very cool on the Malabar Coast and slightly so in Mysore and at Coimbatore, Saugor and Jubbulpore. Elsewhere they are hot. The lowest temperature registered last night was (69°) at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Malegaon and Veraval. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Colombo. The barometric depression shown by abnormals off the South Coromandel Coast in yesterday's report is moving slowly inland and now lies in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore and Negapatam. The depression is small, but, as the barometer has fallen briskly in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Goa and Karwar, it will probably move westwards and the weather will become squally and unsettled off the Malabar and Ceylon Coasts. Conditions are very favourable for local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore and at or in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam and Cuddapah. At Colombo, a strong westerly wind is blowing and the sea is rough.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·734
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·2
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	205

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21.

10 p.m. — 83·3

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

6 a.m. — 81·7
10 a.m. — 86·6
2 p.m. — 88·3
4 p.m. — 88·0

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
First Sunday after Easter 24th April.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral) Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 125, 318 and 197.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 136, 26, and 232. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
The old colors of the 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry will be deposited in St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday evening next (24th April) at the Evening Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns—54, 286 and 32—tune of 287.
Psalm 145—tune 14.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 202, 194 and 213.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 190, 299 and 214.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 140, 175 and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 136, 180 and 392.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 140 and 302.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 137, 175 and 304.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral), Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Matins (do). Address by Rev. Father Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (do), Sermon by Rev. B. Beale.
Alms for the Choir Expenses.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m. (Choral).

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service being held on board the s. s. Falls of Inversnaid, in the Prince's Dock, at 11 o'clock.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Presentation of Colors.
Processional Hymn 391.
Choral Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service.)
Anthem—"Arm, arm, ye brave" (Judas Maccabaus)
Hymns 165 and 270.
Recessional 274.
6 p.m.—Processional Hymn 125.
Choral—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns 131 and 136.
Recessional 133.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Psalm, 23, tune 94.
Hymns, 226, 241 and 142.
Anthem, "Thou'lt keep him in perfect Peace."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Milfield, 1,409 tons, Captain C Willis, cleared, yesterday, for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J Leftwich, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson, cleared, yesterday, for Torredel, Anunziata, Leghorn, and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mombassa, 3,039 tons, Captain G D Clarke, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo : Mr E C O'Brien and one woman and three children as cabin, and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE s s Damascus, 2,326 tons, Captain A H G Douglas, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Mauritius (13th April), with a cargo of sugar, fifty-two deck passengers, and four distressed seamen. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour, on the 21st instant, from Karachi (19th April), with a general cargo, Mr Saville and Mr Regre as cabin, and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, Captain Magenis, which arrived in harbour, on the 21st instant, from Calcutta, reports that during the voyage, on the 20th instant, at 5-35 p. m. (Rutnagiri Light House, E N ½ N Mag 13 Miles) spoke the Barque Roma of Quebec bound from Cape Town to Bombay wished to be reported all well.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Thames, 2,101 tons, Captain W A Seaton, sailed yesterday for China, via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Lieut Venour, Mr E Taylor, Mr A Molling, Mr and Mrs T Burrell and three children, Mr Barfield, Mr Woodburne, Mrs Leache and child, Mr Read, Mrs Tilfer, Mr A Taylor, Mr and Mrs Blount, Mr W Griffiths, and Mr H Wool. For Melbourne, Mr and Mrs C S Rennick, Mrs Andrews, Dr Hate Bushaell, Mr T Todd, and Lieut Andrew. For Adelaide, Mrs Bradford, Master Bradford, and Mr Stapleton Edward. For Yokohama: Mr and Mrs Drew. For Hongkong—Mr Price, Mr Mujio ; For Singapore, Mr P Bottenhein. For Colombo—Miss J R Bell, Mr Kaikhusru, Mr L Blankenafel, Mr and Mrs Pereira, Revd J E and Mrs Blair, Mr, Mrs Dalal and four children, Mr E Regino, and Capt Wyllier.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	A	P & O Co
,, C. Macneil	1954	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
,, Tyndale	1391	Moore	D	J Mackintosh & Co
,, N. Hall	2139	Owens	E	E Bates & Co
,, Almora	1716	Ingram	G	B & P S N & Co
,, Lucina	1689	......	H	K Nixon & Co
,, Twickenham	1633	Robertson	H J	K Nixon & Co
,, F. of Inversnaid	1709	Wilson	K	W & A Graham & Co
,, Highlander	1534	Milburn	L	T Morrison & Co
,, Zanni Stefanovich	1502	Gionis	N	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Swordsman	719	Nacoda	N	Allana Munjee
,, Tresco	1653	Browne	P	T Morrison
,, Avoca	934	Nacoda	Q	Allana Munji
,, Bawting	1542	Galbraith	30 tons crane	

HARBOUR WALL.
S.S. Krishna ....Nacoda..........Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Agents.
S.S. Millfield	1409	Willis	1	K Nixon & Co
,, Charles T. Jones	1561	Thomas	2	B Craig & Co
,, D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Arara	......	Mackinlay	3	K Nixon & Co
,, Arthur Head	1886	Barclay	4	......
,, Venetia	1615	Creery	5	P & O Co
,, Iran	2316	De Largy	7	E Bates & Co
,, Imperatrix	2331	Egger	7	W & A Graham & Co
,, Aisla Craig	2188	Whyte	8	W & A Graham & Co
,, City of Dundee	2612	Halley	9	Sir Ch. Forbes & Co
,, Dragoman	1785	Nash	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Eleanor	1228	Fill	11	Alongside
,, Calvin	1679	Dowling	13	R Brothers
,, Bombay	2049	Major	16	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
S.S. River Indus..........W & G Graham

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Damascus (s)	Douglas	Mauritius, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Jedda, &c.
	Millfield (s)	Willis	Hamburg.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday :—
Steamer Bombay, Robertson, for Genoa, &c.
,, Karagola, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
,, Mombassa, Clarke, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Nizam, Leftwich, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading, yesterday :—
Steamer City of Dundee, for Liverpool.
,, Lady Havelock, for Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.
April 18.—Steamers Bancoora and Vadala.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Mackinon s—196 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Britannia s—75 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Asia s—40 cases whisky, J A Kirkbride and Co.
Clan Forbes s—25 cases whisky, Croft, Wells and Co.
Niagara s—110 cases beer, F Heyer ; 2 hogsheads whisky, Souza and Fernandes.
City of Dundee s—60 cases gingerwine, 351 cases whisky, D Cowasjee ; 700 cases whisky, R Morrison and Co ; 51 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 15 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Persia s—391 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 104 cases whisky, H A Hormusjee ; 50 cases whisky, The Bombay Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Aston Hall s—2 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.
City of Dundee s—50 cases whisky, Hajee K Meah and Co ; 10 cases beer, Lyon and Co ; 50 cases whisky, Jamsetjee and Co ; 50 cases whisky, C E Phillcemore and Co ; 60 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 100 cases whisky, and 35 cases gingerwine, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons ; 36 cases whisky, and 25 cases gingerwine, Cowasjee Pestonjee.

FROM LONDON.
Rohilla s—25 cases port and sherry wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Shannon s—50 cases port and sherry wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Rannoch s—30 cases portwine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peninsular s—40 cases portwine, 6 cases brandy, 3 cases whisky, and 60 cases champagne, Phipson and Co ; 130 cases brandy, and 12 cases cider, Treacher and Co.
Malacca s—4 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Arroyo s—100 cases beer, Lyon and Co ; 40 cases beer, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Shanghai s—2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Werneth Hall s—300 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Wiston Hall s—51 cases brandy D Dadabhoy.
Kirby Hall s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.
Aden s—50 cases brandy, Kerrawalla Bros.
Rohilla s—50 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.
Peninsular s—4 hogsheads claret, Phillips and Co.
Netherby Hall s—530 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Worsly Hall s—10 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Rome s—200 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.
Maria Teresa s—50 cases carlowitz, Treacher and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.
Clyde s—75 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Sutlej s—21 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Pekin s—180 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Brindisi s—140 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.
Peninsular s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 66 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes ; 20 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 1,015 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BREMEN.
Peninsular s—125 cases beer, E Spinner and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Singapore s—12 cases brandy, F S Madon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Iran s—3 bales silk waste, Kurrawalla Brothers ; 3,000 cwt wheat, Sanday & Co., 58 bales, wool, T Jivandas, 1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Netherby Hall s—23 bales wool, S Dasoomul ; 23 bales wool, S Sawaldas, 2,000 cwts wheat David Sassoon & Co ; 100 bales goat hair, G Bharmull.
City of Dundee s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone & Co, 71 bales wool C Mooljee, 75 bales E D Sassoon & Co ; 6 bales wool R Pritumdas ; 165 cwts turmeric, J Laljee.

FOR LONDON.
Clyde s—1 case woolen carpets, David Sassoon & Co ; 5 cases mangoes, R V Ried, 1 box gold bars (Rs 43,900) Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FOR HAMBURG.
Zanni Stefanovich s—220 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 400 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 4,821 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 165 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.
Lusina s—4,012 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Twickenhams—1,700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Aislacraig s—4,000½ cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Arthur Head s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 8,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi.

FOR ANTWERP.
Dragoman s—4,000 cwts wheat, Nassoe Khairaz and Co ; 35 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.
Highlander s—675 cwts buffalo horns, 500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
Charles T Jones s—2,812 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers, 3,912 cwts rapeseed, 1181 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Netherby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,970 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
Arara s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,999 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.
D Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.
Bombay s—250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Iran s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 475 bales cotton, 8,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 11,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
D Balduino s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 864 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Elean s—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.
D Balduino s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 7,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Falls of Inversnaid s—330 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 495 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Falls of Inversnaid s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.
Brindisi s—75 bales twist, 150 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 58 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Brindisi s—5 bales twist, F M Chinoi ; 75 bales twist, and 39 cwts sandle wood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 85½ cwts sandlewood, C Ebram and Co.
Thames s—4 chests opium, J Moolchand ; 13 chests opium, B Bolabhux.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.
Wyllie, Capt, Ms, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Mominabad.

APRIL 22.
Henderson, Lieut, 13th Bo Inft, on leave, from Poona.
Thellusson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd K O S B, on leave, from Mecan Meer.
Creagh, Lt-Col, Bengal, 7th Dragoon Gds, on leave, from Muttra.
Woodrow, Major, Bengal R A, on leave, from Barrackpore.
North, Surg-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.
Bill, Lt, Bo R A, to join, to Jubbulpore.

APRIL 21.
Tancred, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 29th P I on duty, to Jhelum.

APRIL 22.
Wyllie, Capt, Ms, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to Ceylon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1892.

1. A general meeting of the whole Corps will be held at the Fort Head-quarters, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 9 p.m., for the purpose of considering the matter mentioned in post cards which will be issued to members.

By order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1892.

1. The Competition for the "Presidency Medal" will be held at Cooria on Monday next, the 25th instant [...] competing for the "Presidency Medal" will [...] The distances will be as follows :—
Distances.—200, 500 and 600 yards.
No. of Rounds.—7 and 1 sighting shot at [...]
Positions, Targets and Scoring.—Regu[...]
Handicap.—Martin-Henry Carbine. [...]
The following are the names who [...] Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens, Sergt F W [...] Col-Sergt H Black, Vol J M Mason, Lce-[...] J A McKinnon, Sergt J E Keess, Lieut T [...] J Sharp, Lce-Corpl T Thurley, Col-Sergt E [...] W Penington, Lieut F W English, Sergt W [...] Corpl H W Prescott, Vol E W Parke, Vol A Pa[...] J J D'Souza, Col-Sergt E Sands, Corpl C E Morris, [...] Lawrence, Sergt F Waller, Col-Sergt E W Fern, Co[...] Gordon, Vol H A Sharp, Sergt C B Robinson, Ar-S[...] Boylette, Sergt W H Brewer, Sergt A Monk, Sergt-Inst[...] Musketry J Limpus, Sergt A R Sharp, Vol L Valladares, Vol A Hallums, Capt F A Little, B L H, and Trooper L B Ker, B L H.

2. The following promotions will take effect in "A" Co from this date :—Lce Corpl W Dowman to be Corporal, vice Corpl P Clement deceased. Vol F Richtsteig to be Lce-Corpl, vice W Dowman promoted.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2 .

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.

18-92—In person—Vishnoo Ganaba and others vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wimadalal and another.
15-92—Pestonjee R and K—Nursey Mowjee vs Oomerbai and another—Chalk W and S. For Consent Decree.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Defended New Long Causes.

68-92—Chalk W and S—Hurjeewan Callianjee and another vs J S Bergandobil—Crawford, B and Co.—Part heard.
69-92—Chalk W and S—Janardhan Dhakjee vs J C Bergendahl—Crawford B and Co.
403-91—Thakurdas D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdul Ghuni bin Munshi—Ardesir H and D—Part heard.
357-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Showdprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G and in person.
372-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabhow vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.
533-91—Janardhan and A—for pauper—Esther alias Abigail vs Nashon Sampson Sanker.
395-91—Little, S. F and N—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Treekamdas Vussonjee—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.
155-92—Khanderao M Motilal—Hargowandas vs Madhowrao—Kashinath.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

161-92—Framjee D Hajee Abdool Rehman Allarakhia and another vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co.—Crawford B and Co.
96-91—Roughton and B—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J C Cama.—Part heard.
71-90—In person—a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hoosein Hyderalli—M H Khan.
524-30—T A Bland—Goolbaee vs Godavaribaee—Bhaishunker and K.
38-92—Edgelow and G—Vijbhoocandas Nagardas vs Sunkerprasad and Hariprasad and another—M D and J.
210-91—T A Bland, —Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H.
595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.
543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S. and F and N.
567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

BEWARE of the man who tells you of his wife's faults. Beware of the woman who announces to you that life is without flavour, and that if she had only met you before she did John, well—then, of course, it would have been different. Beware of the man, and woman, too, who always wants to borrow a little change. Beware of the people who are always inviting you to dine with them generally and never specially. Beware of the milk that is heavenly in its hue and spiritual in its thickness. Beware of losing your temper in hot weather. Beware of the girl with the one white lock, with painted eyes and a bodice cut low, which she wears on the street. Beware of the vulgar things, words and people, as you would of the gentleman in black and red, for vulgarity and sin are first cousins. Beware of your physical condition, don't forget that the human body is the most delicate and wonderful piece of mechanism in the world. No invention of the most subtle brain can bear comparison with it on any particular. In a healthy body, all functions are performed involuntarily, and unconsciously, but where any organ is impaired or debilitated, various signs are noticeable, especially in the early stages of disease. Afterwards, when the complaint has made more progress, the symptoms are not so pronounced owing to the increasing nervous prostration and debility ; if proper treatment is adopted in the first stages of disease a restoration of lost vitality soon takes place—if neglected, rapid decline takes place, and life is ruthlessly sacrificed. The greatest danger lies in the prevalence of many well-known signs—headaches, nervousness, neuralgia, tired aching limbs, and such pains are so very common that people attach but little importance to them, they are consequently frequently neglected, and the patient's life is sacrificed unless timely aid is rendered. An early use of Clements Tonic is essential in all such cases. This remedy acts directly on the various organs that govern human life, it quickens the appetite, aids digestion, stimulates the liver and kidneys, preserves tissue and forms new bone, muscle and blood, and entirely rebuilds shattered constitutions, no matter by what means debilitated. Mr. W. H. Rowe, Brisbane (Q), writes under date May 24th,—"I gratefully acknowledge publicly the great restoration effected in my general state of health by the use of Clements Tonic ; for years I have been in a state of extreme debility owing to residence in tropical climates hardship and exposure, sometimes being confined to bed for three months at a time, suffering tortures no pen can describe. I have consulted nine doctors, and none gave me relief except by stimulants. Eventually a friend sent me some Clements Tonic, and after a continued course of this remedy my health was much improved. I continued its use for some months, and now I enjoy better health than I have known for years ; I am able to follow my employment, and never feel ill or sick, and am confident that had I not used your remedy that I should long ago have occupied a premature grave. You may use this letter if of service ; for as Clements Tonic restored my strength I am naturally grateful.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL BOILERS, LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, Sole Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Highly Decorated, and all prices. Our Specialities.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

THE New Patent PHŒNIX, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 metal tunes and 24 steel reeds, Rs. 50, with case complete. Expressly manufactured to suit the Indian climate. All tunes can be exchanged any time.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

STEEL TRAVELLING TRUNKS by Jones Brothers & Co., well adapted for a Voyage to Europe. Size 30 by 20 by 20 inches at 33 per cent. less Current Cash Price.—H. C. BAJAN and Co., Persian Hatters, Tailors, General Merchants, and Commission Agents, 4, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department) supplies Books on Quarterly, Half-yearly and Yearly Subscription to the Local and Mofussil Subscribers. Terms on application to the MANAGER, opposite General Post Office, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Hon'ble Mr. LATHAM'S Bona-fide Sale of Furniture, Piano, Billiard table, Carriage Horses, Valuable Garden, Law Library, &c., at "St. Vincent," Malabar Hill.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT, good negative retoucheur. Apply to E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J." care of this Office.

MATCHLESS STEEL TRUNKS for SALE at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row, below Sir Dinshaw Petit's Office. Apply to the AGENT.

IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms SUPERVISION, the REPAIRS and ERECTIONS of Ice Machines. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE ENGINEER, 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. MORTON.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

BEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—CHUCKLA, No. 6.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, LARGE COMFORTABLE HOUSE, 8 Bed and 4 Sitting Rooms, Room suitable for Billiard Room, Conservatory, large grounds, &c. For particulars apply Lt.-Col. BREWSTER, Brech Holme, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, or Lt. BREWSTER, R. A., Bolarum.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices, PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

THE NEWEST THING OUT.—Standard Copper Kettles, with Lamp, on High Iron Stands; highly finished; a beauty for the Drawing-room.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Syndicate invite APPLICATIONS for one of the two annual GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, the 20th of June, 1892. For further information see Notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 18th February, 1892, Part II.

By Order.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S RECEPTION ROOM IN RAMPART ROW

IS fitted with the most approved appliances for Testing the Sight, utilized by a novel method patented by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is specially designed to ensure accuracy, while promoting the comfort of visitors under examination. After this has been done and the necessary measurements noted.

Lawrence and Mayo's specially adapted Spectacles can be prepared accordingly, and may, therefore, be depended upon to meet the particular requirements of each individual case.

The distinction between the above methods of practical Ophthalmic Opticians, and those of the mere vendor of Spectacles, is obvious. The latter imports them for sale, and his object is achieved when he has induced the customer to buy; any glaring unsuitability becomes the occasion of ingenious apology or persuasion; the smart salesman rises superior to such a trifle as the jeopardy of his customer's eyesight, if he even understands the danger, and the cost of any alteration, must come directly off his profit. The practical Optician, on the other hand, first ascertains the defect, and, if it depends on the refraction, prepares the proper glasses to correct it. Both indeed work for the professional Oculist though in different ways; one makes Patients for him, the other makes the Spectacles for his Patients.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO H. E. THE VICEROY, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD., YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London. Consignments of Produce received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c., UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

SINCE the resumption of business on Monday after the holidays, Cotton has been active and advancing, a large business having been done almost daily in a strong market, and rates are Rs. 5 per candy higher than they were last Thursday: but, as before, the enquiry has come mainly from exporters, local consumers having operated but sparingly. Wheat and Seeds have been taken to only a moderate or small extent, and both markets have latterly been quiet at some decline in rates. Governed by higher quotations for Silver from both the ruling markets, Exchange has taken an upward turn again and our rates this evening are 3-16d. higher for Bank Paper, and ⅛d. for Credits than they were when the Banks closed for the holidays last Thursday. Government Paper has advanced ⅜ per cent. in Fours. Freights are steady, but without improvement in rates. A rather firmer tone has prevailed in Imports in sympathy with Manchester; but the volume of business passing shows no expansion, and prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—As the export season advances to its ordinarily busiest point for our chief staple, the trade demand for Money continues to diminish instead of expanding. The Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, and made up to last Thursday evening, owing to the late holidays, showed an increase of close upon 4 lakhs in the Cash Balance which thus stood at about 137¼ lakhs; but the figures given in the Return disclosed a much more considerable falling off in trade requirements than the increase in the Balance taken by itself would seem to indicate, the decrease having been no less than 18¼ lakhs in the short week covered by the Return, the diminution on the same direction in the two previous weeks having been 6½ lakhs, and 8 lakhs, respectively. The principal movement contributing to this result in the period under notice was an increase of nearly 16 lakhs in Private Deposits, and a decrease of 7¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, counterbalanced to some extent by an increase in Loans, the Balance having been otherwise principally affected by further withdrawals of Government Deposits. The Board of the Bank of Bombay separated yesterday without making any change in rates, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks re-opening on Monday morning after the two days' holiday, quotations were 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16 to 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a fair amount of business was reported for ready and near delivery; also a large line of private Telegraphic at 1s. 3 5-32d. for cash; and later on the rate became 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for delivery to the 16th May, and 1s. 3 9-32d. from that date onwards. Bank Telegraphic and Demand also advanced 1-32d. for near delivery, but little enquiry for these media of remittance was apparent; and with Gold sellers again in the market, the feeling was steady at the close. On Tuesday the market opened firm at Monday's closing rates, with virtually only one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 5-16d., at which rate a little business was done, and it was then raised 1-32d. to 1s. 3 11-32d. at which nothing further came out. Bank Remittance was quoted at 1s. 3 5-32d., and 1s. 5 3-16d., and in the absence of sellers of Gold, the market at closing was steady though with rates somewhat nominal. Rates at opening on Wednesday were 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, with, however, one seller of the latter at 1s. 3 7-32d., at which a fair amount was taken for the bazaar. A moderate amount of three months' sight Credits was also placed at 1s. 3⅜d., and rates seemed to remain steady throughout the day, the market closing with the same feeling pending the result of Council allotments. Yesterday, in presence of higher quotations for Silver, the market opened firmer and a little Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 3¼d. for ready and forward transfer. A moderate amount of three months' sight Credits was also placed, at 1s. 3 7-16d. for ready, and 1s. 3 13-32d. forward; but very few Bills came out, and, with lower rates ruling in Calcutta, was receded 1-32d. all round, and were somewhat weak at closing. The market opened firm again to-day in sympathy with a further rise in the price of Silver. Bank Telegraphic and Demand having been available throughout the day at 1s. 3 9-32d. and 1s. 3 5-16d. respectively, at which a fair amount was placed, but this was available on one direction only. In Credits we hear of a moderate amount being placed, at 1s. 3 7-16d. for delivery to the 14th May, and at 1s. 3 13-32d. from 14th May onwards, and the market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 3 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 3 ¼d. to 9-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. 4 months' sight	...	1s. 3 ⅜d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 3 7-16d.
Credits 3 do.	...	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 3 17-32d.
Documents 3 do.	...	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 3 9-16d.
Francs 3 do.	...	1·62½.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1·63⅞

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened after the holidays with a rather quiet feeling, which became steady as the day advanced, and rates for Fours were maintained at 107 3-16 for Cash; 107¼ for this month's settlement; and 107 3-16 for the May account; with 4½ per Cents quoted nominally at 104½. On Tuesday, the market was dull as to business both for Money and Account; but the feeling was steady at an advance of 1-16 per cent. On Monday evening's rates, closing quotations having been 107¼ for Fours, for cash; 107 3-16 for the approaching settlement; and 107¼ for the May account; with 104½ nominal, still quoted for the other denomination. The market was steady in tone on the following day at a further advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, in all positions, closing rates in the evening having been 107 5-16 for cash, 107¼ for this month's settlement; and 107 5-16 for the May account, the cash price and that for the more distant account having been on the same level. Yesterday the market was firm throughout the day, and a further advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. was established in rates for Fours, closing quotations having been 107½ for cash, 107 7-16 for the approaching settling day, and 107 7-16 for the May account, with 4½ per cents still quoted at 104½ nominal. To-day the feeling has been steady and rates for Fours are rather higher again, closing this evening at 107 9-16 for cash and the coming settlement, and 107½ for the May account, with the other denomination still at 104½ nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent Loan is unchanged at 114. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 104.

SHARES.—Although business in this market has been upon a very moderate scale on days when the market has been open, prices of Cotton Mill and Press shares have stiffened in a number of cases and compared with our quotations before the holidays, we report an advance of Rs. 20 per share in Britannia, Colaba Land and Mill, and Imperial; of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit and Katao Muccunjee; of Rs. 10 in Howard and Bullough, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 in Empress and Presidency; of Rs. 2½ in Queen, and David and of Rs. 2½ in Anglo-Indian. Coorla, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 15; Alliance, Rs. 10; and Jamshed Manufacturing, Rs. 5. In Press Shares, Khangaum have advanced Rs. 20; Mercantile, Rs. 10; Munmar and Volkarts, Rs. 5; New Indian, Rs. 2½; and Bombay, Rs. 1¼. Moffussil are Rs. 7½ lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; Kemp and Co., Rs. 2; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 3. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The firmness in Manchester has led to a somewhat stronger feeling among sellers of *Grey Goods* here, who have in some cases been asking an advance in rates, though such instances are very rare, and prices generally are much the same as they were a week ago. Supplies are abundant. Up-country buyers have been operating to only a moderate extent. In *Bleached Goods* there has been a good demand for low and medium makes of *Mulls, Jacconets*, and *Nainsuks*. *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed* show unchanged in position and value. There is little doing in *Local* made goods, but prices are mostly as before. The week's off take of *Imported* goods from the Bazar is estimated at 3,900 packages; that of *Local made* goods at 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist* in a quiet market, and prices are quited unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong and Shanghai, at the same, or almost the same rates as before. The rise in the price of Cotton here has also stimulated China buyers to operate upon a broader scale than for some time back, and rates are ruling in sellers' favour. The week's business has amounted to about 5,000 bales, and the market closed with a steady enquiry for the China market at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	3¾	to	4	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	3⅞	„	4⅛	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	4¼	„	4 9-16	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	4 3-16	„	4⅝	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	5	„	5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	5¼	„	5 9-16	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	5¾	„	6 1-16	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	6¼	„	6⅝	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„	7¾	„	8	„

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* during the past week, and prices have advanced 4 annas per cwt., the market having been steady at the rise. *Yellow Metal* has also improved in value to the same extent; but only a small business has transpired. *Iron* has been in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged, the tone of the market being steady.

COAL has been active and advancing, and our quotations this evening for the mineral alongside are as follows:—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 17½	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	„ 16¾	„
Welsh Hartley	„ 15½	„
Australian	„ 15½	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—At the close of last week, when business was suspended to a great extent for the late holidays, little was doing in this staple, though the tone of the market was firm, and Broach and Bhownugger were Re. [illegible] Rs. 2 per candy higher. On Monday, however, there was an active enquiry, though as has lately been the case, much more from exporters than from mills, and a large business was done in a strong market, while rates further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. [illegible] per candy, all round. The feeling continued strong the following day, and considerable transactions again took place, shippers being still the principal buyers, at a further rise in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. [illegible] candy; and though there was a lull on Wednesday, the market remained steady in tone at another partial advance in rates, and yesterday there was a return of demand, and a large business was again done for export, prices of Broach Belatee being Re. 1 higher. The week's purchases by exporters sum up about 17,500 bales of Oomras, Dhollera, Bhownugger, Bengal, Broach and Dharwar; while the takings of local spinners have not exceeded 7,500 bales of Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions and a little Hingunghat. The market closed firm this evening, with prices generally Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 higher than last Thursday's rates.

The Receipts of this season's Cotton during the week have been 103,000 bales, against 68,000 bales received in the previous week, and 80,000 bales in the corresponding week last year. The margin of falling off in this season's Receipts as against those for last year continues to become smaller, the present figures show a decrease this year of 420,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool *via*, Canal, without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per C. & F. lbs.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 162—	3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 148—	2 15-16d.
Do. Good	„ 136—	2 23-32d.
Broach Fine	„ 183—	3 19-32d.
Do. Good	„ 171—	3 13-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	„ 160—	3 5-32d.
Do. Good	„ 151—	3 1-32d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	„ 170—	3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	„ 160—	3 5-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 154—	3 1-32d.
Belatee Fine	„ 161—	3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 154—	3 1-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	„ 165—	3¼d.
Do. Good	„ 158—	3⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	„ 165—	3¼d.

The Arrivals of new cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	235,000	309,000
Berar	248,300	285,300
Barsi and Nugger	67,000	82,700
Bengals	89,500	275,000
Hingunghat	2,000	21,000
Persian and Sind	16,900	21,500
Broach	38,000	142,500
Dhollera	90,000	176,000
Compta & Dharwar	1,300	5,500
Total	88,000	1,318,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts	1892 Bales	1891 Bales	1890 Bales
For eight days	103,175	80,153	112,392
From 1st Jan. to 21st April	857,165	1,153,538	1,193,191
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For eight days	53,406	50,165	110,317
From 1st Jan. to 21st April	357,927	540,234	814,919
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For eight days	3,514	991	3,981
From 1st Jan. to 21st April	81,924	40,086	27,248

WHEAT, which was steady, with a moderate business passing, at the end of last and the beginning of the present week became more neglected thereafter, and prices receded half to one anna per cwt. on Tuesday, and again one to one and a half anna per cwt. yesterday, only a small export business having been done in a quiet market.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export during the greater part of the week, though latterly, demand from shippers has further contracted. The price of *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed* gave way one anna per cwt. at the end of last week, but the feeling generally was steady; and in the early part of the present week *Linseed* advanced ¼ anna per cwt. and *Gingelly* 8 annas per candy. Yesterday, however, there was a decline of half an anna in *Linseed*, and of one anna to two annas in *Rapeseed*, and the market became quiet all round. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-4-0
„ Cawnpore	„ 6-7-0 to „ 6-8-0 „
„ Red	„ 6-0-0 to „ 6-2-0 „
Gingelly, White	„ 42-8-0 to „ 43-8-0 per candy
„ Mixed	„ 37-8-0 to „ 41-8-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	520,034	[illegible]	[illegible]
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	3,321,025	3,043,806	1,698,782
Linseed for 8 days	262,564	270,886	150,427
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	2,105,216	2,321,410	1,085,992
Rapeseed for 8 days	137,036	83,782	71,431
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	442,810	561,446	565,438
Gingellyseed for 8 days	18,099	27,571	32,298
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	790,192	871,785	568,515

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 8 days	394,466	192,097	256,270
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	3,105,603	1,936,993	1,147,919
Linseed for 8 days	258,460	344,609	91,305
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	1,683,437	1,433,770	705,851
Rapeseed for 8 days	61,362	84,301	48,827
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	196,929	333,599	385,066
Gingellyseed for 8 days	38,991	13,803	96,389
do. from 1st Jan. to 21st April	773,915	651,916	592,841

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon........... April 27th, 2h. 37·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 23	Hughes' Cup Race, Bombay Swimming Club, 4-30 p.m. Opening of Khandalla Convalescent Home by Lord Harris, 5 p.m., Leave Victoria Terminus, 1-15 p.m. (B. T.) Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Clyde.	5 37	6 19	8 12m / 8 46 a	2 19m / 2 15 a
Sun. 24	Low Sunday.	5 37	6 20	9 18m / 9 33 a	3 3m / 3 12 a
Mon. 25	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Herr Friedenthal's Concert, 9-15 p.m. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 36	6 20	10 12m / 10 17 a	3 44m / 4 3 a
Tues. 26	Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 35	6 20	11 2m / 10 59 a	4 24m / 4 50 a
Wed. 27	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Indian Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Bombay Art Society, Annual Meeting, School of Art, 5-30 p.m. Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	5 35	6 20	11 50m / 11 41 a	5 4m / 5 36 a
Thurs 28	....	5 34	6 21	— / 0 35 a	5 45m / 6 22m
Fri. 29	Marcks and Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 33	6 21	0 24m / 1 20 a	6 26m / 7 9 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VINCENT—April 22, at Bombay, after a long and painful illness, Margaret, the relict of the late James Parsons Vincent, Commissariat Department, aged 50 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral leaves Colaba Causeway at 7 a.m. to-day. English papers please copy.

KAIRA.

DEATH.

GREEN—April 20, Kaira Districts, Enid Gladys, the infant daughter of E. F. Green, Bombay District Police.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREIFF—March 8, at Calcutta, the wife of J C Greiff, of a son.

HANLON—April 18, at Campbell Cottage, Darjeeling, the wife of J W Hanlon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAUDE—ATKINSON—April 16, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Walter Maude, C S, to Maude, second daughter of the late E T Atkinson, Esq, C S.

DEATHS.

BEER—April 15, at Dehra Dun, Julia Lucie, the beloved wife of Francis Beer, aged 51 years.

BOODRIE—April 16, at Jhansi, Guard T W R Boodrie, I M Railway, aged 35 years, 7 months, and 19 days.

HARRIS—April 12, at Pertabgarh, Oudh, Henry Harris (son of Revd J Harris) Head-Master, High School, Pertabgarh.

PERCY—April 10, at Duffla Ting Tea Estate, Assam, James Percy, aged 36 years, second son of Mr A Percy, late Superintendent of the Calcutta Police.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1892.

THE reparation of the injustice that partizan history has done to the reputations of the men who have made the Empire of the English in India is a process that seems to give little pleasure to Englishmen at home who doubt whether we have any right to be here. Nevertheless it is a patriotic work, and it is being done in these later days with conspicuous success no less from the literary than from the evidential point of view. Sir James Stephen, a few years since, turned the cold, steady light of judicial investigation upon the charges against Warren Hastings which had been based upon the trial of Nuncomar. The result was that Burke's vindictive rhetoric and Macaulay's brilliant falsifications of that episode in Hastings' career were shown at their true value, and that Hastings' reputation passed unsullied through the enquiry. And now another chapter in Hastings' story has been re-written, the chapter relating to the Rohilla war, of which his enemies, contemporary and posthumous, have made more perhaps than of any part of his career. Sir John Strachey, who has studiously avoided the dangers of brilliancy in his task, has applied himself with praiseworthy industry to the collective elucidation of all the evidence that is available on the subject, the result being a book which if read at all deserves to be read carefully and at length. It is hard upon the memory of Hastings that in order effectually to destroy the effect of three or four brilliant pages in Macaulay's famous essay it should be necessary to read nearly three hundred pages of Sir John Strachey, whose literary merits are not of a brilliant order. But such is the case, and when we remember how that fatal gift of lucidity, which once led a deputation of working men to thank Macaulay for having been the first to make history "interesting," has been employed in besmattering the reputation of one of the greatest of Englishmen, we cannot be quite sure that even now the most weighty vindication of Hastings will prove effective. For the glamour of Macaulay's sentences still dazzles even so discriminating a writer as Sir Alfred Lyall. In an admirable little life of Hastings which he wrote three years ago Sir Alfred Lyall, while discrediting Macaulay's "facts," about the Rohilla war, was much more reluctant than he need have been to repudiate some of the inferences that he drew from them. Hastings, he said, was singularly blind to the political immorality of the whole transaction, though he admitted that its expediency, judged simply as a move on the chessboard, was sufficiently defensible. Now Sir John Strachey has laboured to little purpose if he has not shown that from the point of political morality as well as from that of political expediency—and the two lie very close together—the partnership into which Hastings entered with the Vizier of Oudh was in the highest degree justifiable.

At this time of day it seems almost superfluous to state the charges that have been made against Hastings in this connection. The ridiculously ornate rhetoric of Burke has represented him as conspiring, for pelf alone, to extirpate a peaceful and generous nation from a pleasant valley in which no other arts than those of peace were cultivated. Fire and sword, red ruin and the breaking up of homes, the violation of the wives and daughters of the slaughtered innocents, and the driving out of the sorry remnant who had escaped battle and massacre—all these and worse things illuminated Burke's fiery canvas. Mill came after, with a history written in repellent English, in which it is as clear as noonday when he is dealing with events with which Hastings was connected that he is deliberately perverting evidence and suppressing truth. Last of all came Macaulay, from whom the youth who flock into Indian Universities have learnt that, Burke having said so, and Mill having confirmed him, the foundations of our rule in India were laid by a master hand, in treachery, and blood, and ruthlessness. Now let us enquire first of all into the manner in which the Rohilla war was carried out. The whole nation, Burke says, with inconsiderable exceptions, was slaughtered or banished; and Macaulay charges Hastings with having folded his arms and looked on while the Rohilla villages were burned, their children butchered, and their women violated. Now there is no witness to whom the enemies of Hastings were more ready to turn than towards Colonel Champion, the commander of the English brigade which co-operated with Shuja-ud-Dowlah in the invasion. Generally this has to be said of his charges of cruelty—that they were made in resentment at Hastings' resolute refusal to allow him and his brigade to share in the booty—"avoid prize-money as you would poison," he wrote—that he was repeatedly asked by the Council at Calcutta to specify his charges; that he failed to do so, and that when he was examined in the House of Commons on the trial of Hastings he asserted that he could not remember any particular instances of cruelty. Now Burke's charge is that with inconsiderable exceptions "the whole nation" of Rohillas were either slaughtered or banished. Champion, who may fairly be called Burke's own witness, admitted that he knew nothing of any of the Rohillas being slaughtered, that the number of fighting men who were sent across the Ganges, to their own kinsmen, numbered twenty thousand; that Faizullah Khan, who was allowed to remain behind and found the modern State of Rampur, retained about forty-five thousand men in arms and followers: and that about a couple of thousand fell in battle. Major Balfour, who served under Champion, told the House of Common that he never heard of a single Rohilla being killed, except in battle. Mr. Middleton, the English Resident who accompanied the Vizier during the campaign said that he knew of no instance of cruelty in the war, either by Shuja-ud-Dowlah or by his orders. When by any rare chance a specific charge was made the result of an enquiry would be that the murdered person would be seen alive and well a month after the alleged tragedy, and that the victims of an outrage would hear the first of it when they were asked to narrate the wrong that had been done them. As to the mass of the inhabitants, the peaceful Hindu population who toiled while their Rohilla lords were wasting in strife the substance of those "fair valleys of Rohilkhund" concerning which Macaulay is so eloquent, it mattered little to them whether one set of aliens or another ruled over them. They were none the worse for exchanging the rule of Hafiz Rahmat and his confederates for that of the Oudh Viziers, and as many of them could remember when the first band of marauding Afghans came down from [illegible] and set up their standard in Ro[illegible] could draw no distinction betwe[illegible] of the later and the earlier inv[illegible] enough, however, neither Macaulay nor Burke thought of these people, for the simple reason that it was part of the case against Hastings that he and Shuja-ud-Dowlah had killed or banished every living being save the beasts that prowled by night. Yet with the exception of about two thousand killed in battle, and of twenty-thousand who took service with other Afghan Chiefs on the west side of the Ganges, the population was as great after the invasion as before. The greater part of the Rohillas, themselves a minority, remained in the land; while the original population, whom the strangers from the hills had subjugated thirty-five years before, remained in as peaceful possession of their villages as before.

So much for the charges of cruelty. The war was conducted with as little inhumanity as any war in the eighteenth century could be. But this would have been a poor extenuation of the crime of embarking upon it if it had been an unnecessary war. Was the war, an evil in itself, necessary for guarding against a greater evil? If the answer to that question is given in the affirmative there will be no reason to be contented with Sir Alfred Lyall's half-vindication of Hastings; we must go on to that larger and more complete acquittal which Sir John Strachey has pronounced. To begin with it is clear that the policy of the Council at Calcutta in this question originated in views the reverse of hostile to the Rohillas. Sir Robert Barker, the able commander of the British brigade in Oudh before Champion, had done his best to encourage an alliance between the Rohillas and the Vizier. The Mahrattas, who had already severely defeated the Rohillas, had proposed to divide Rohilkund with the Vizier, and the British, anxious at the growing influence of the Mahrattas in the North and North-West, and yet reluctant to engage in hostilities with this increasingly formidable power, thought that the best barrier against their advance on Bengal would be provided in an alliance between the Vizier and the the Rohilla Chiefs. But there was too much distrust on both sides for such an arrangement to be practicable, and Hastings gave a new turn to what was practically the frontier policy of the Bengal Government. The encroachments of the Mahrattas, who were now in Delhi, with the Emperor Shah Alam in their power, made it necessary that Oudh should be constituted a strong and independent barrier state. But its natural configuration prevented it from being strong, no natural boundary marked it off from Rohilkhund, and Rohilkhund was held by a people who had already succumbed to the Mahrattas, who would be too weak to resist them the next time they appeared, and who were known to be in communication with them. The Vizier had already helped them to drive their enemies across the Ganges, and for this service they had persistently neglected to pay him the forty lakhs which they had bound themselves to pay by a treaty attested by the English representative. They were not only weak, but they were treacherous, and at the time that Hastings resolved to join the Vizier in his expedition into Rohilkhund he believed that the Rohillas had once more gone over to the Mahrattas, and had paid them subsidies which rightly belonged to the Vizier. Now Hastings had adopted as a guiding principle of his policy the theory that the peace of Oudh and the security of the British provinces could only be assured by giving to the dominions of the Vizier their natural boundary, and including Oudh and Rohilkhund in a ring fence. Mill mendaciously suppresses this fact, and unblushingly asserts that Hastings lent a brigade for the Rohilkhund war solely for the fifty lakhs that the Vizier stipulated to pay the Bengal Government. But this policy, which surely aimed at a laudable end, really dominated all Hasting's proceedings, and the only thing that has to be considered is whether any means that were open to him would have been less subject to reproach. When the peace of vast territories had to be ensured it would have been absurd to consider the claims of the Rohilla Sirdars. Usurpers of less than forty years' standing, with no other title to the land than their swords, they deserved little consideration in the presence of the great interests that were dependent upon the strength and the reliability of the barrier that had to be set up against the still advancing tide of the Mahratta power. Suppose he had stood by with folded hands, as Macaulay would have said, while Scindia, already at Delhi, was sweeping the plains of Oudh, levying *chowth* upon the population, and carrying on warfare in the old Mahratta way? Would Burke have had any finer material for his pictures of ruined towns, of burning villages, of devastated homesteads? The miseries of war would have been more abounding, yet the peace and security which followed the uprooting of the Afghan power in Rohilkhund would have been wanting. But it is not necessary to conjecture what the alternative would have been to the policy carried out by Hastings. That policy was in itself justifiable. It added nothing to our dominions, but it kept back a marauding power which even at that time threatened to extend its rule all over India; it made our own frontier secure, and it made secure the frontiers of an ally, and all this it did only at the cost of a people of freebooters perfidious to their neighbours and oppressive to the population over whom they usurped rule.

MR. W. CLERKE, B.A., C.E., to-day [illegible] India for Europe, after an honourable useful career, of which the crowning achievement was the construction of the great Tansa Water-Works. Mr. Clerke came to India in 1868 under a covenant with the Secretary of State, who in that year selected sixty engineers who had acquired experience at home, for employment in the Public Works Department in the construction of State Railways and the development of irrigation. On arriving in Bombay Mr. Clerke was appointed to the Guzerat Irrigation Division, in which he served until 1869, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the carrying out of famine works in Rajputana. In 1870 he returned to Guzerat, and continued to serve in that Province until 1876. During the intervening years he was chiefly employed in working up and giving practical form to the famous Tapti Irrigation Project first proposed by Colonel Chambers some thirty years ago and subsequently taken up with enthusiasm by General Fife. The scheme was to form a great barrage or dam across the Tapti, some forty miles above Surat, so as to impound the monsoon floods, which now pour down to the sea, frequently overflowing the intervening country, and at times even threatening to sweep away Surat itself. General Fife succeeded in interesting the Government in this magnificent project, and his calculations went to show that the land that would be irrigated, and brought into perennial cultivation, would yield the State a return of fifteen per cent. on the outlay. Mr. Clerke was detailed to make the plans and to begin operations. The preliminary works were made and the foundations of the weir were carried half-way across the river-bed, when the Government of India called for a further examination of the estimates of outlay and probable returns. The Collector of Surat, Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Hope, was entrusted with this enquiry. He drew up a report, impugning the basis of the calculations which promised a large interest on the capital. Financial difficulties also supervened, and in the result the Government of India directed that the works should be suspended until such time as the funds required might be obtained on better terms than were then possible. The works thus suspended have never been resumed. Mr. Clerke was transferred in 1876 to the Poona Irrigation Division, and was engaged during that and the following year on famine works. He completed the Motee Canal and the Fife Lake, and constructed some other large works for the storage of water, which are of permanent value in a district which suffers so frequently from drought. He continued to hold the appointment of Executive Engineer for Irrigation in the Poona Division until 1885, when his services were applied for by the Municipality of Bombay in connection with the Tansa project. He was asked for a [illegible]lloch's scheme, and report- [illegible] information of the Corpo- [illegible]ected for this work in 1883 [illegible] Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, when in England to consult with Major Tulloch in regard to the changes which the altered circumstances had rendered advisable in the original plan, which provided for a reservoir at Coorla, and also for a submarine tunnel under the Tanna Creek. Mr. Ollivant's attention had been directed while at Surat to the engineering capacity evidenced in Mr. Clerke's irrigation works in Guzerat, and especially in the planning and commencement of the great barrage of the Tapti. Major Tulloch, not being able himself to come out to India to carry out the Tansa scheme, fully concurred with Mr. Ollivant that the services of Mr. Clerke should, if possible, be secured, his great aptitude for work of that special kind, and his large experience marking him out for it. Mr. Clerke's first report on the Tansa was, as we have said, submitted in 1885, and the scheme being finally sanctioned he prepared detailed plans, specifications, and the forms of contract, on which so much depends. In January, 1886, the Tansa dam was begun. In October of that year Mr. Clerke retired from Government service, and entered into an arrangement with the Municipality to carry out the Tansa works as chief engineer. He was engaged in that arduous and anxious undertaking for more than seven years. In the beginning of March, 1885, he made his first examination of the Tansa Valley, which was then a dense and highly malarious jungle; it was necessary to hew lanes through which to enable the survey to be made. In March, 1892, he had the satisfaction of seeing the water from the Tansa Lake created in the seven years interval coming into Bombay through fifty-five miles of pipe, tunnel, and conduit. Every part of the work from start to finish had been under his control. In his original report he stated that the estimates were made for a daily supply of seventeen millions of gallons of water at least, to the city, but that the amount would probably be exceeded. The actual delivery will reach twenty-two millions per diem. The extra four millions of gallons are a boon to the city. Mr. Clerke's performance has been twenty per cent. better than his promise. He nobly earned the guerdon of praise and applause freely accorded him by the Viceroy of India, the Governor of this Presidency, and the Municipality of Bombay, for which he has done such excellent work.

BOMBAY spinners have for some time past looked upon Japan as a market which, as the years pass by, and the local mill industry expands, will offer fewer attractions to them. The imports of Indian yarns into Japan have, indeed, for some years, been on a steadily diminishing scale, and the Japanese demand had come to be looked upon as a *quantité negligeable*, so far as spinnings were concerned, however much the demand for raw cotton may grow. Recent reports, however, have indicated that an at all events temporary revival of demand for Bombay yarns may be looked for. One of the Japanese papers that came by yesterday's mail brought news that will be read with a certain degree of hopefulness in Bombay. The golden era for Japanese yarns, it tells us, has by no means been inaugurated as yet. The weavers of several districts have lately taken again to purchasing Bombay yarns, finding them better than anything that Japan can as yet turn out, and in the first half of last month the dealers in Osaka—though some of the largest mills are situated there—bought the exceptionally large number of 3,288 bales of Bombay and Lancashire yarns. And it is said that though the Japanese are ruining themselves by reckless competition, and a pool is being talked of in order to avert disaster, foreign yarns are still able to maintain their price. This denotes an interesting stage in the development of the Japanese spinning industry. The local mills have undoubtedly succeeded in reducing the dimensions of the trade in foreign yarns. There are now twenty-seven, with 287,000 spindles, working out of 34, the earthquake in last October having disabled the remainder. Since 1888, whe[illegible] the maximum of imports was reached, [illegible] has been a steady decline, the [illegible] having fallen from over thirteen-and[illegible] million *yen* in that year to a little [illegible] and-a-half million *yen* last year. Th[illegible] flatter themselves that the future [illegible] before them is essentially a ma[illegible] future. But this year's experience [illegible] what to check their hopes in th[illegible] They have driven foreign yar[illegible] former position to the marke[illegible] been, it appears, very largel[illegible] shareholders in the local[illegible] to be the meaning of re[illegible] what the Japanese pape[illegible] petition," and it has [illegible] the Bombay mills, whi[illegible] of having the raw mate[illegible] not after all be able [illegible] selves in the [illegible] any rate take[illegible] difficultie[illegible] to be gr[illegible] confro[illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LOCKOUT IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

At a conference of the cotton spinners held at Manchester yesterday, delegates were appointed to meet the mill-owners to-morrow, and it is believed that there is a good prospect of a settlement. Meanwhile several mills are resuming work.

THE JUTE TRADE.

The Dundee jute trade is in a drooping condition, the mills there having lately been put on short time, and a further reduction is expected.

The masters have resolved to reduce the wages five per cent.

ITALIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

It is stated that Italy has decided in view of curtailing her military expenditure to reduce the Italian occupation of Africa to Massowah only.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, APRIL 21.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in recasting the Italian Cabinet, the Ministry of which the Marquis di Rudini is Premier, will remain in office with the exception of the Minister for Finance. The Ministry have now decided to largely reduce the military expenditure in the Colonies.

BULGARIA AND THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

SOFIA, APRIL 21.

The Bulgarian Government have issued an order forbidding the entry into Bulgaria of the *Novoe Vremya* and three other Russian journals. The remainder of them are subjected to the strictest censorship.

THE HYDERABAD-UMARKOT RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

The Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway will be opened, on May 1. It is a broad gauge, and forms part of the Indus Valley system.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

It has been arranged that Deputy Surgeon-General Harvey shall remain with the Punjab Frontier Force, instead of proceeding to the Presidency.

District Brigade-Surgeon Spencer, Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, has been nominated to succeed Deputy Surgeon-General Morice, who has been invalided from Calcutta.

THE MUSHKAF VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State's formal sanction to the construction of the Mushkaf Valley Line, which will facilitate communication with Quetta on the Bolan route has been received. Lord Cross is anxious for the speedy completion of the line.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Foreign Departments.—Major Muir, Political Agent, third class, on return from furlough, to be posted as Political Agent, Bhopalwar.

H. E. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to recognise Mr. John Young as Consular Agent, United States, America, in Chittagong.

Consequent on the leave granted to Captain Bell, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Captain Penrose officiates as Commandant ; Captain Jones as SquadronCommander and Second-in-Command ; and Lieutenant Goodenough, Bhopal Battalion, as Wing Officer and Adjutant.

The services of Mr. R. N. Ray, officiating Deputy Comptroller-General, recently employed in the Baroda State, has been replaced at the disposal of the Finance Department.

Lieutenant Kaye has been posted temporarily as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Surgeon-Captain Edwards has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Quetta, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Leahy.

The services of Surgeon-Captain Braganza has been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. J. A. Crawford has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Mr. Irwin has been posted as First Assistant and Secretary for the Berars to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Finance Department.—Mr. Owens, officiating Presidency Post-master, Bombay, has been confirmed in that appointment from 5th February.

Mr. Patterson, Commissioner, Northern India, Salt and Revenue, has been granted furlough for seven months.

Public Works Department.—Mr. E. Verriers, Assistant Engineer, third grade, has been promoted to the second grade.

Mr. Haig, Executive Engineer, first grade, Hyderabad, has been temporarily transferred to Beluchistan as officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The services of Mr. W. J. Wilson, Executive Engineer, second grade, have been placed temporarily, at the disposal of the Egyptian Government.

It has been notified that the preliminary examination for the appointment of probationers in the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways will be held this year on the 15th and 16th June, and the final from the 21st to 26th November.

Telegraph Department.—Mr. E. Dawson has been allowed to retire from the service.

The following promotions have been gazetted :—Mr. A. B. Larkins, to be Superintendent, class four, second grade ; Messrs. Hare, Wheatly, Hutchinson, and Adams to class four, third grade.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. Brooke, Mr. J. H. Lane, officiates as Director-General ; Mr. Lake as Deputy Director-General, and Mr. Pitman, as Director.

Legislative Department.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, Reporter, Indian Law Reports, Bombay, has been granted seven months' leave.

Mr. J. C. Anderson officiates in the Military Department.

Colonel Lewis, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in India, vice Major-General Nairne.

The undermentioned Officers have been appointed to command first-class districts :—Major-General Nairne, vice Sir John Hudson ; Major-General Lockart, on reconstitution, Punjab Frontier Force ; Colonel Sir R. Low, vice General Perkins, Hyderabad Contingent ; Captain Wright, to be first Squadron Commander, *vide* Captain Maguire ; Captain Wyllie, Third Squadron Commander, vice Captain Wright.

Second Lieutenant Pinney, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Colonel Keen, for fifteen mon[illegible] Burne, Malwa Bhil Corps, for six m[illegible] Jamison, for one year ; Major Chal[illegible] months ; and Captain Oldfield, for eig[illegible]

Colonel Sir John MacQueen has be[illegible] to reside out of India ; also Colone[illegible] Colonel Powlett.

Lieutenants Green and Bremner, Roy[illegible] have been appointed Assistant Engi[illegible] Grade, Military Works.

Marine Department.—Mr. Lye h[illegible] pointed to officiate as Marine Transp[illegible] Mandalay, vice Mr. Barwick.

Lieutenant Gunn has been appoin[illegible] in charge *sub pro tem.*

Captain Bean has been granted l[illegible] lough for one year.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

ADMISSION OF NATIVES OF INDIA TO HIGHER EMPLOYMENTS IN THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The Secretary of State's despatch announcing his decisions on the recommendation made in the report of the Commission appointed to consider the question of admission of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the civil administration having been communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations H. E. the Governor-General is now in a position to pass orders on more important points. The following appointments to the Province shall for the present be entered in the list as open to the Provincial Service :—

Madras : Heads of districts, two.—District Judges, four ; Sub-Collector's Head Assistants, and Assistant Collectors, seven ; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, one ; and Under-Secretary to Government, one.

Bombay : Heads of districts, two.—Judges, two ; Joint Judges, one ; Assistant Judges, two ; Assistant Collectors, nine ; Talukdari Settlement Officer, one ; and Registrar of the High Court, one.

Bengal : Heads of districts, four.—District Judges, six ; Joint Magistrates, eight ; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, one ; and Under-Secretary to Government, one.

The North-West Provinces : Heads of districts, two.—District Judges, four ; Joint and Assistant Magistrates, nine ; Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, one ; Assistant Settlement Officers, two ; Assistant Director of Land and Records, one ; and Small Cause Court Judges, two.

Punjab : Heads of districts, two.—Divisional Judges, two; Assistant Commissioners, three; Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, three ; and Settlement Collectorships, two.

In the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma the appointments at present remain outside the scope of the present orders

The following are the rates of pay for officers employed in the Provincial Service in each grade:—

Madras—Judge, first grade, Rs. 1,600, and second grade, Rs. 1,200 ; Collector, first grade, Rs. 1,600 and second grade, Rs. 1,200 ; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Rs. 1,000 ; and Under-Secretary to the Government, Rs. 700.

Bombay—Judge, first grade, Rs. 1,600, second grade, Rs. 1,200, and third grade, Rs. 1,000 ; Joint Judge, Rs. 800 ; Assistant Judge, first grade, Rs. 600, second grade, Rs. 500 ; Registrar, High Court, Rs. 1,200 ; Magistrate and Collector, first grade, Rs. 1,600, second grade, Rs. 1,200 ; and Settlement Officer, Rs. 800.

Bengal—Sessions Judge, first grade, Rs. 1,600, and second grade, Rs. 1,200 ; Magistrate and Collector, first grade, Rs. 1,600 ; second grade, Rs. 1,200 ; and third grade, Rs. 1,000 ; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Rs. 1,200, and Under-Secretary to Government, Rs. 700.

The North-West Provinces—Sessions Judge, first grade, Rs. 2,000 ; second grade, Rs. 1,600 ; third grade, Rs. 1,200 ; and fourth grade, Rs. 1,000 ; Small Cause Court Judge, Rs. 1,000, Magistrate and Collector, first grade, Rs. 1,600 ; second grade ; Rs. 1,200 ; and third grade, Rs. 1,000 ; Settlement Officer, first grade, Rs. 700, and second grade, Rs. 500 ; and Assistant Director, Land and Records, Rs. 500.

Punjab—Divisional Judges, first grade, Rs. 1,600; second grade, Rs. 1,400, and third grade, Rs. 1,200; District Judge, first grade, Rs. 1,000; and second grade, Rs. 800 ; Deputy Commissioner, first grade Rs. 1,600 ; second grade, Rs. 1,200 ; and third grade, Rs. 1,000 ; Settlement Collector, first grade, Rs. 1,000 ; and second grade, Rs. 800 ; and Junior Secretary, Financial Commissioner, Rs. 600.

Those Statutory Civilians who were appointed in various provinces in the year 1889 and 1890 on the understanding that they would be transferred to the Provincial Service should now be gazetted to their appropriate place in that service. They will have preferential claims for promotion. Statutory Civilians will be again called upon to choose whether they will retain their present positions or be transferred to the provincial service, with preferential claims to promotion. As regards the rules for admission to the Provincial Service in each province and the precise place where the line should be drawn between the Provincial and Subordinate Services the Government of India proposes to address the Local Governments separately.

CHOLERA AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

Cholera is raging at Benares. Out of 180 cases, last week, 130 proved fatal.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 22.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff Captain Even, 30th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Beluch Battalion, to be Station Staff Officer, 3rd class, at Kirkee, vice Captain Triton, proceeded on leave.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry —2nd-Lieut. Walker, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to Officiate Wing Officer, on probation, dated the 11th instant.

1st Bombay Lancers—2nd-Lieut. Beville, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation, dated the 15th instant.

1st Bombay Infantry Grenadiers—2nd-Lieutant Berthon, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated the 14th instant.

20th Bombay Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant DaCosta, 21st Hussars, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated the 15th instant.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major J. W. Dunlop, on promotion to that rank from N Battery Royal Horse Artillery, has been posted to 2nd Battery, 2nd Depot Division, Field Artillery.

Major Baines, on promotion to that rank from No. 11 Company, Eastern Division, has been posted to No. 11 Company Western Division, Royal Artillery.

Capt. Hobday, 55th Field Battery Royal Artillery, has been posted to N Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, vice Major Dunlop promoted.

Captain A. R. Knox, on promotion to that rank from 59th Field Battery, has been posted to 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

On [illegible]rival, in India, the undermentioned officer [illegible]l Engineers has been posted as fol- [illegible]enant Turner, Bombay Command, [illegible] has passed the lower [illegible] Hindustani :—Lieu- [illegible] Cavalry. [illegible] has been granted [illegible] Highness the Com- [illegible]apta in Burke, [illegible]ril to 25th [illegible]tension of [illegible]n granted [illegible]—Captain [illegible]on private [illegible]lonel Mere- [illegible]16th De- [illegible]nd

THE POONA PAPER CHASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 22.

A field of about thirty turned out for this evening's paper chase, the only lady present being Miss Bull ; amongst others there were Captains Fanshaw, Brunker, Wellington, and Tidswall, Major Paul, Surg-Majors Burness, Barry, and Quill, Messrs. White, Lyons, Moore, Cameron, Fair, Ford, Bayley, Worseley, &c. They had a pleasant run for about twenty minutes, finishing up at the Lancashire Fusiliers' Mess, at Ghorpadi, where the officers were at home to all their friends.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 22.

The s. s. Surat arrived here this morning.
The s. s. Aden left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 22.

The s. s. Nizam left here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 22.

French mail steamer Sydney from Aden arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer La Seyne, reached Aden on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 8 a.m.
The same Company's steamer Armand Behic lef Aden for Europe, on Thursday noon, the 21st instant. t

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm inspired by cotton, but buyers operate sparingly.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1/3
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. „	66¼
Bar Silver	40

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—Total bullion, £24,400,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; public deposits, £6,000,000 ; other deposits, £20,600,000 ; increase, £1,500,000 ; other securities, £27,000,000 ; increase, £200,000 ; notes and gold, £15,100,000 ; increase, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

DOMESTIC DITTIES.

THE DHOBI.

I'm a tame, domestic fiend,
I am never to be weaned
From the passion for destroying all I touch ;
I'm the Dhobi you must know,
And demolish at a blow
All your wardrobe ; and enjoy it very much.

Oh ! I lead a merry life,
For I wage an endless strife
With the buttons and the flounces and the strings :
None can sew them on so fast
But I wring them off at last,
For they can't withstand my method with the "things."

First I jag them on the rocks,
Then I shut them in a box
With a pair of savage rats or starving mice ;
Then I ironmould a shirt,
(I must candidly assert
As a Dhobi I am dear at any price).

When your garments back you send
I espy some careful "mend,"
And I take them and I rip them on a thorn,
Till the patches all give way,
And the darns collapse and fray,
And a leper would reject the rags with scorn.

When I iron then I burn ;
You can easily discern
The dimensions of my weapon on your clothes ;
And I scatter red-hot coals,
Drilling scores of tiny holes,
And the saheb-log when they see them utter oaths.

Thus I rend and wrench and tear,
While the crows look on and stare,
For they wonder at my energy and "go" ;
And the buttons fly around,
And the fragments strew the ground,
As I whirl the wretched garments to and fro.

Like the Daughters of the Leech
Of whose cries the Scriptures teach,
Dhobies suffer from a fierce and quenchless thirst ;
Still they mangle, scorch, and maul,
Till the clothes in tatters fall,
And on every side they're hated and accurst.

So I think that you'll agree,
Amongst all the ills that be,
That a Dhobie-fiend all evils does surpass :
As a sausage-meat machine
I a treasure should have been ;
As a Dhobi I am nothing but a farce.

L. L. S.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London, Marseilles, Brindisi, Port Said, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Dr and Mrs Harris and five children	Mr, Mrs and Miss Drysdale
Mr and Mrs Down and two children	Mr and Mrs Ward and two children
Mr and Mrs Miles	Mr and Mrs Kilner
Mr and Mrs Hartley	Mr and Miss Blakeman
Mrs W K Hatch, and infant	Mr Brown
Mr G Hamilton	Mr H Purdon
Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Farran	Mr Klein
Three Misses Klein	Mr Forsyth
Mr E Speechley	Mr W F O Donoghue
Mrs Griffith	Miss MacIntosh
Rev A and Mrs Haig	Rev and Mrs Bruce Austin
Mr C Archer	Mr Merriman
Miss Harris	Mr Ponosawmy Moody
Mrs Hinschelwood and infant	Miss J R Bell
	Mr A Walter
	Mr Maclaren

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr W Gray	Lieut Nish
Mr F D Fowler	Col and Mrs J W Macdonal and child
Mr F B Behr	Mr Roy
Mr Blundell	Mr Stanes
Mr Bird	Mr H Ward
Mr Bhumgara	Mrs Hewlett
Mr H B Mactaggart	Mr Maguire
Mr J H Nelson	Mr Downes
Col and Mrs Strettell	Mrs Harvey
Mr F N Wright	Mrs Gilmore
Lieut-Col and Mrs Barr	Major Tate
Mr R S Pambala	Surg-Major Biggar
Mr M M Saher	Mr C E Ross
Mr H C Burder	Capt Cooper
Mr Ruppell	Miss Diggles
Mr C W L Jackson	
Mr Brown	

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr D Jackson.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The pressure has increased slowly in Lower Burma, the Madras Coast, and some Punjab stations, the fall being brisk over the Western Desert and Bengal. The pressure is high at Tenasserim, Mysore, and Malabar ; low in the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain. Easterly winds that blow in parts of the Gangetic Plain have disappeared and have been replaced by ordinary hot winds. Elsewhere there is a little change. The force is very strong at the head of the Bay. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab, Assam, and several central and southern stations. It is risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces, and the highest maximum is 115 at Khustal. Showers are general in Assam, North-Bengal, and Malabar, and scattered in East-Bengal, Burma, North-West Himalayas, and the Carnatic, except Silchar. The amounts are moderate or small.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok Saigon, interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Mauritius mail, via Zanzibar, closes at Aden, at or about 6 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	22	1	53 p.m.	..	16
Suez	22	3	.. p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 22nd April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	38	—	2
„ Kurrachee	..	20	—	1
„ Madras	..	17	—	1

THE Ootacamund Hounds have begun regular work, cub-hunting meetings taking place twice a week. The country is terribly dry, and the regular season will not, it is feared, be open for many weeks.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

HAST never come to thee an hour,
A sudden gleam divine, precipitating,
Bursting, all these bubbles, fashions, wealth ?
These eager business aims—books, politics, art, amours,
To utter nothingness ?

The hour that Walt Whitman's verse foretold came, last Saturday, March 26, when the poet of the democracy passed through the Shadowland into the brightness of the "gleam divine." In 1855, he published his "Leaves of Grass," which, strange to relate, has been less appreciated in America—the home of democracy—than in the British Isles and on the European Continent. Walt Whitman was said to be the apostle of the unsophisticated—he hated the veneer of society, and advocated a return to the original simplicity of character in man, with a love of nature and the external universe. In his poetry he was as unconventional as in his mind—despising the rules of rhyme and metre, where they interfered with the expression of his full sentiments. This gave a barbarism to some of his works which prevented their being as widely appreciated as its freshness and originality merit. Another poet of the new democracy, Robert Buchanan, has written farewell verses to Walt Whitman, of which the following culled from the *Echo*, are the sweetest :—

One hand-shake, Walt ! while we thy little band
Of lovers take our last long look at thee—
One hand-shake, and one kiss upon the hand
Thou didst outreach to bless Humanity.

The dear, kind hand is cold, the grave sweet eyes
Are closed in slumber, as thou liest there.
We shed no tears, but watch in glad surprise
The face still smiling thro' the good grey hair.

No tears for *thee* ! Tears rather, tears of shame,
For those who saw that face yet turn'd away ;
Yet even *these*, too, didst thou love and claim
As brethren, tho' they frown'd and would not stay.

***

It is hard to say whether poetry or art has been most in evidence this week. Sir Edwin Arnold's new volume has given occasion for the quotation of choice bits from poems already published, amongst them the charming verses in the *Universal Review* :—

"Tiny slippers of gold and green,
Tied with a mouldering golden cord !
What pretty feet they must have been
When Cæsar Augustus was Egypt's Lord."

***

Reviews of Lord Tennyson's pastoral play "Maid Marian," produced at Daly's Theatre, New York, and privately to secure copyright, in London, have also given poetry an unusual interest. It is not every day we hear a slumber song like this :—

To sleep ! To sleep ! The long bright day is done,
And darkness rises from the fallen sun.
To sleep ! To sleep !
Whate'er thy joys, they vanish with the day ;
Whate'er thy griefs, in sleep they fade away.
To sleep ! To sleep !
Sleep mournful heart, and let the past be past !
Sleep, happy soul ! all life will sleep at last.
To sleep ! To sleep !

***

But the sister arts of painting and sculpture have been kept well to the front in these last days before the opening of the Academy. Next Sunday will be devoted to the Academicians' and Associates' show—last Sunday, the rising artists held their private view—or, rather, intended to be viewed and interviewed, if, as the novelists say, by the irony of fate, there had not been one of the densest fogs of the year to prevent their intentions from being realized. Towards evening the fog lifted, and every one made an effort to do his duty in the line of picture-seeing, but there was such a crush of people who would otherwise have come and gone earlier, that very little was seen except pretty millinery and the voluminous Watteau-pleated coats, that seem like a resurrection from the days of Leech. It takes some time to reconcile the eye to a new and daring departure of fashion—sometimes a style is extinct before it attains tolerance—not to speak of popularity. How odious past fashions look especially before they are old enough to be historical, is shown in the Whistler Exhibition now open in Bond Street. If "the arrangement in black and brown," as Mr. Whistler calls his portrait of a young lady in a short black jacket with fur trimming and a soft brown hat had been painted by any one, but the inimitable Whistler who throws a glamour over the most commonplace things, the exceeding ugliness and unpicturesque lines would have ruined the picture. As it is, it did not help his reputation with the art critics, who failed to see merit in the work ten years ago that to-day admired by a wide and ever enlarging circle of painters and connoisseurs. Like his painting, Mr. Whistler's catalogue is unique. Other men quote the praises of their pictures if they wish to specially attract attention. Mr. Whistler quotes the abusive language and the scathing criticisms that his pictures have provoked, and as you look from the catalogue to the picture you can draw your own conclusion—usually it will be in favour of the painter, though sometimes it is hard to follow him in his flights of fancy as in the Nocturne in black and gold—"The Falling Rocket"—which drew forth a torrent of strong words even from the mild John Ruskin. "For Mr. Whistler's own sake," said Mr. Ruskin, "no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the Gallery in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of Cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Yet Mr. Whistler's portrait of his mother has been purchased by French connoisseurs to be hung in the Louvre; and his picture of Carlyle—an arrangement in grey and black—as he describes the Chelsea philosopher, has become the property of the canny Scot.

***

Besides poetry and pictures the week has been diversified by the sale at Christie's of the ornaments to which Mrs. Osborne has given a splendid, if transitory, advertisement. The diamond earrings were put up first and were bought by a jeweller, of Bond Street, for £660. Then the pearls which had had such a fateful influence on a woman's life, were knocked down to a dealer in the Finchley Road for £416. It was almost as melancholy as the auction of General Boulanger's effects at which his wife's wedding ring was by favour given to her solicitor, M. Fontana, for the value of the gold. The General's sword-of-honour was also rescued from profane hands by his niece, Miss Griffiths, to whom it was knocked down at 275 francs, but his sleeve links became the property of a music hall artist, and his cigar case fell to the lot of a news' vendor.

***

The past students of Milton Mount College—the sister establishment of Mansfield House—held a public meeting this week at the Congregational Church, Barking Road, to introduce the scheme of founding a women workers settlement, of similar aim to the Congregational University extensions already started in East London. Miss Hadland spoke of the objects in view, the good of the workers as well as of those among whom they worked, and hoped that the students of Milton Mount College would do for the women of Canning Town what Mansfield House had already done for men. The Countess of Aberdeen has accepted the office of president and the Duchess of Bedford and other benevolent women have also promised their help.

***

Miss Clara E. Collet, one of the lately appointed labour sub-commissioners, is the author of a depressing article on "the Prospects of Marriage for Women." In it she demonstrates the hopelessness of expecting that even one-half of the daughters of the middle classes will be provided with husbands. If parents and guardians would realize this, and also that many of the other half will not marry for several years after leaving school, Miss Collet thinks she would see the advantage of training their girls for business with the same care that they train their sons, and she specially urges that instead of supplementing the salaries of their daughters, parents should hold out for salaries sufficient to support them. Miss Collet supports her facts with figures which would be appalling if we had not long grown used to the moans over the redundancy of womankind.

***

For every hundred unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age, there are 137 such women in Greenwich, 165 in Islington, 200 in Camberwell, 191 in Wandsworth, 230 in Hackney, 325 in Lewisham, 366 in Hampstead, and 378 in Kensington. In the richer parishes, the number of domestic servants swell the total, but excluding domestic servants, more than 50 per cent. of the women between 35 and 45, in the servants-keeping class are unmarried. So much for Miss Collet's most distressful taste. It explains a good deal—why men are so hard to please and why women are contented so easily. Somebody—not Miss Collet—has accounted for our mesalliances as necessities of the times :

"Women's faculty for making incongruous marriages is the corner-stone of civilization—it preserves the social equilibrium."

DR. BAMBERGER reports a notable improvement in manners and procedure of the Socialist members of the German Reichstag. By a "process of natural reaction," he tells us, they have undergone within the walls of that Assembly a great change. Very seldom, and then only from novices among them, are heard expressions provocative of vexatious and inflammatory speeches. Very often their motions bring important and solid material under discussion. Not a few of them are distinguished by their culture in political economy and by elegance of expression, while others whose social position would hardly justify such an expectation, as, for instance, the former ship's cook, Schwarz, or the workman in cigars, Molkenbuhr, frequently delight the House by a staid, measured, pertinent delivery. Finally, there is not a trace of their former truculent demeanour on entering the House. Even in their outer man," says Dr. Bamberger, "there is a wholesome change, and the bare-necked, sinister figures of a Hasselmann or a Most never now offend the eye."

BEAR SHOOTING ON THE GH TS.

IT was just fifty years ago that, while doing duty at the time with the Dragoon Regiment, which in those days was quartered at Kirkee, I with another Officer of the Regiment, named C—— and R—— an Officer of the Indian Army, at that time in staff employ in the Quarter Master General's Department in Poona, obtained a month's leave of absence, and started for a shooting excursion to the hilly ranges, lying midway between Bombay and Poona. Khandalla, then only a small village, with a fair-sized travellers' bungalow, was chosen as our head-quarters, and from thence, as the *khubbar* was brought us, expeditions were made amongst the hills, then abounding with tiger, bear, panther, and cheetah, and the variety of deer which are to be found in mountain ranges. Our shikarees, in these parts, known as puggies (from pug, the foot), were of the average stamp of their class, but not such adepts in their profession as their brethren in Kathiawar.

We were trying principally to find bears, as many of our lady-friends had bespoken a plentiful supply of bear's grease ; and had come across traces of several whilst out in the forest. The disturbed white ants' nests, from which the bears had been grubbing up the earth to get at the insects, which they devour with avidity, and the scoring on the trees from their claws when searching for the honey-combs, clearly indicated that several were about, and strict injunctions had been given to our men to concentrate all their energies in trying to discover the lair of these animals.

One morning we started early with the shikarees, who had on the previous night tracked a family of bears, a male, a female, and two young cubs, to some caves amongst the rocks on the hillside overhanging a thickly-wooded valley. We were all fairly armed, but had not in those days breach-loading rifles. R—— an old stager was a first-rate shot, cool and steady, and thoroughly to be relied upon in any emergency, but C——and I were tyros at the work, it being, in fact, our first essay in big game shooting. We picked our way carefully as quickly as possible, though the thick dense brushwood, startling up every now and then a little hog or ravine deer until we reached the foot of the hill on which the bears were supposed to be. After a very careful examination it was found that a climb up the hill was absolutely necessary, as the game would assuredly take along the hill-side when driven rather than descend the valley. Breasting the hill, therefore, we soon came on a line with the caves, when cautiously taking up a position so as to command what appeared to be a path-way along the face of the hill-side, the shikarees were directed to throw stones in to the cave to rouse the occupants. To our mortification we found that Bruin was not at home. We, therefore, climbed up to the top and over the other side of the hill, and there found another ridge facing us with a narrow valley intervening, which opened out into an extensive plain which was almost bare, beyond a few "babul" bushes with one solitary tree standing in the midst, where a couple of herds-men were tending their flocks. Whilst consulting as to what we should do, one of the shikarees pointed to a dark object on the opposite hillside, whispering "Reench," "Reench," "Bears," "Bears," and sure enough there were two huge bears quietly picking the korinda fruit from the bushes of that shrub. Both were within shot, and as we had come up very cautiously we had not disturbed them. R—— and C—— both took steady aim, one at each bear. R——'s shot took effect while C—— missed his. Immediately a bear is hit his natural impulse is to turn round on his aggressor, and go at him, and revenge the blow he has received. In this instance the wounded bear turned upon and attacked his companion, imagining it had struck him, and a most ludicrous stand-up fight took place, each rearing up and rushing at the other, but the uninjured one had the advantage over his wounded fellow, and very quickly upset him, sending him rolling down the valley, while he himself made tracks along the ledge of rocks, and very quickly disappeared from view. I, the only one loaded, was too intent on watching the wounded bear to think of firing at the retreating one, for which I was soundly rated by B——. No sooner had our wounded friend reached the bottom of the hills than he very quickly got on his legs, and seeing the two herdsmen standing a short distance off made straight towards them, grunting and roaring as he hobbled along with a shambling sort of gait, and evidently with some difficulty from the wound he had received. The herdsmen quickly realizing their danger fled towards the solitary tree for shelter, and now an intensely ludicrous scene was enacted which, without for the moment realizing the danger to the actors in it, we sat watching, convulsed with laughter. One of the men succeeded in scrambling up on to the tree, but before his companion could follow his example, Bruin was almost upon him, and seeing that he could not ascend the tree in time to escape the bear's clutches, the herdsman took off his waist cloth, which he threw before the bear, holding one end in his hand, and ran round the tree, the bear after him, making vain attempts to seize hold of the cloth, and get at his nimble antagonist, at the same time grunting and roaring with mingled rage and pain. Round and round the tree man and beast went careering, when the herdsman in the tree above seeing his companion getting exhausted, slid down the tree and catching hold of the cloth took up the running, allowing his friend to climb up into the friendly shelter. It was the most comical sight, and we were so intensely amused that we forgot the critical position of the unfortunate men until at last R—— realized the danger they were in and shouted to the men in Mahratti to be of good cheer, not to give in, we were coming to their rescue. Then quickly descending we ran towards the tree, shouting as loudly as we could to distract the attention of the bear from the man he was pursuing. This had an immediate effect, for Master Bruin, seeing another object at which he could go, gave up the pursuit of the herdsman, and turned upon R——, who was leading, and came open-mouthed at him, but before he could make his rush and close a bullet from R——'s rifle sent through the white horse shoe mark, which the animal has just between his forearms rolled him over, and in a few seconds he was dead. The first shot, we discovered on examining him, had taken effect on the hind leg, breaking no bones, but inflicting a severe flesh wound, cutting through some of the sinews, and evidently causing such pain as to rouse him into fury, ready to go at any one who came in his path. He was a fine full grown male with an exceptionally fine skin, and we took several pounds of grease from him for our fair friends in cantonments. The two herdsmen were thoroughly exhausted with their tread-mill performance, and had we not come at the opportune time to their assistance confessed they could not have carried on the game of "Follow my leader" much longer. We made them supremely happy with backsheesh, and I have no doubt they would have been quite ready to repeat their performance again, if assured of a like reward, and the certainty of immunity from danger by our presence at the critical moment.

Sending the dead bear to our camp, we returned to the hill, and commenced tracking for the other bear, but our puggies were not successful in finding traces owing to the grass being so high. We decided, therefore, on having a drive, and for this purpose stationed ourselves, R—— on one side of the valley, and C—— and myself on the other, each in as commanding a position as could be obtained while our men beat the ravine towards us. After an interval a fearful din was raised, the men shouting and yelling, endeavouring to make the game, whatever it might be, break towards us, instead of breaking back into the jungle. Then came a noise of squealing and grunting, and then a perfect babel of voices, "Puckarao, Puckarao," and we found that one of the bear cubs with the mother had dashed past the line, breaking back, but the beaters had succeeded in securing the other little one alive by throwing their "cumblees" or woollen wrappers over it, and the squealing and grunting we had heard had proceeded from the captured cub. It turned out to be a female about a year old, and gave no end of trouble in the frantic efforts it made to escape, biting and scratching with its sharp claws any one it could reach. We had it conveyed to our camp, and endeavoured to rear it, but it pined away, and died before we got back to head-quarters.

I remember once visiting Jamnugger, where I was courteously received by H. H. the Jam, who in his younger days was a great sportsman. Lions were plentiful in those days, and not confined as at present to the Gir forest only, and his Highness had shot several to his own gun. The subject one day turned upon bears, and an anecdote was related of the presence of mind, prowess, and physical strength of the Rajpoot women, which had occurred in Rajpootana. It is the custom of the women to assist in the cultivation of the land, and they generally bring the mid-day meal to the husband as he is ploughing with his yoke of oxen in the field. A Rajpoot woman had to pass a small strip of jungle on her way from the village to the field were her husband was ploughing, when suddenly she was met by a bear, who reared on his hind legs, and came straight at her. She retreated behind a tree, round which the bear rushed, vainly endeavouring to seize her. At length exhausted she boldly grasped his paws, and held on with such vigor that the brute fairly roared with pain and tried ineffectually with his short neck to reach the powerful hands which held him fast. Just at this moment, hearing the cries of the woman, one of the mercenary retainers which every village has for its protection, came up, and seeing the predicament the woman was in, boldly relieved her by himself seizing the brute by the paws, enabling the woman to run and call her husband, who very quickly came to rescue, and with his match-lock killed the bear, and released the sepoy from the unpleasant position into which he had fallen from his gallantry. I do not vouch for this story, but give it as told, at the same time I do not think it is at all an improbable one, for history tells us of the indomitable pluck and courage of the Rajpoot women. My old friend General Rice, of tiger-shooting renown, can tell many stories of adventures with bears, both in Rajpootana and in the Southern Mahratta Districts. He gives a graphic account of some of these on his book on "Tiger and Big Game Shooting," which are well-worth reading, and his intimate knowledge, gained from many years' experience of the habits of these animals, makes him an expert in such matters.

HERR FRIEDENTHAL'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

IT is the gift in very few men, in whatever branch of art, to successfully entertain an audience for a whole evening unaided, and the fact that Herr Albert Friedenthal, the celebrated pianist, managed to invest his performance with sufficient artistic merit to keep those who heard his recital as interested and eager at the close as at the opening of a lengthy programme, is in itself a sufficient eulogium of his ability. Owing, no doubt, to the lateness of the season and the excessive heat, only a small audience occupied the auditorium of the Novelty Theatre on Thursday night, but those whose desire to hear good music overcame their fear of discomfort, and were well repaid for any small sacrifice they made. Herr Friedenthal is unquestionably a pianist of exceptional qualities, and his exhibitions of execution, delicacy, and taste, and wonderfully sympathetic touch are worthy of close study by all who aspire to do something like justice to the instrument. A musical critic, writing recently of Paderewski, said : "Truly that the mechanical part of piano-playing had of late years been so systematized and the methods of acquiring a high degree of skill had been so improved that the possession of mere technical facility was in a measure a foregone conclusion, and had in a great degree lost its interest, unless combined with a discriminative and poetical conception and a true musical interpretation. The truth of that argument is plain to those possessed of but little musical learning, and quite as apparent, though an unintelligible quantity, to those who simply love sweet sounds." Herr Friedenthal's technical skill does credit to his perseverance and study, but beyond that he has the true temperament of a musician, full of delicate feeling and emotion which finds ready interpretation at his finger's ends. He opened his performance on Thursday by giving the March from "Tannhauser" arranged by Liszt. That in itself was sufficient to set a rather critical audience at rest, and demonstrate the fact that the performer was a musical genius. His interpretation of Chopin's "Berceuse" and "Valse Posthume" showed how closely he was in sympathy with that romantic composer, whilst Schubert's "Hungarian Gypsy Procession" and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" displayed his great executant ability, correctness of method, and sweetness of touch. The performance of Corelli's rippling and tuneful "Gavotte Antique" gained Herr Friedenthal his first encore, and the first half of the programme terminated with two Hugarian dances by Brahms, and polonaise in A flat by Chopin. In the second part of the programme Herr Friedenthal opened with Beethoven's Sonata "Moonlight," in C sharp, and in the *adagio* movement his playing was dignified and beautiful, whilst the *allegretto* and *presto* movements added fresh laurels to his success. As a composer Herr Friedenthal showed that in that direction he has unusual gifts. He played a composition of his own, entitled "Come, My Birdie," and its beautiful simplicity is its greatest charm. His wonderful tremolo was displayed in Thome's "Mandoline," and he terminated his performance by a clever rendering of Gounod's valse from "Faust" and two arrangements by Liszt "Regatta Veneziana" and "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 2. The latter received a well-merited encore, to which he responded by giving "The last rose of summer," a difficult study for the left hand. Before leaving Bombay Herr Friedenthal has determined to give another performance in the Novelty Theatre on Monday next. The programme will be completely changed, and will comprise celebrated selections by Weber, Wagner, Chopin, Rubinstein, Paderewski, Zchaikowski, Brahms, Scharwenka and Liszt, &c. Miss Schmuck will accompany Herr Friedenthal on a second piano in Weber's famous Concertstuck.

CONCERT IN THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

WITH the laudable object of benefitting the funds of the Indo-British Schools, the warm supporters of these institutions did not hesitate to come forward to their assistance and provide a capital entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Thursday night, before an audience that filled the hall to its utmost capacity. The large attendance was beyond expectation, considering the present trying state of the weather. A charming programme was arranged, and it was opened with a pianoforte solo by Miss Willis, whose exquisite execution was highly appreciated. A song by Miss Waller with a concertina obligato, played by Mr. M. T. Carroll "the Angel's Promise," brought out the lady's voice with delightful effect, and she received a very determined encore. The familiar song "My Dearest Heart" sung by Miss E. Dumayne and her "Sweet Kildare" received most capable rendering, and were greeted with enthusiastic applause. Miss Pedraza played a couple of violin solos in admirable manner. Mr. Pescio was to have accompanied her but falling sick he was unable to be present. Miss Willis pluckily undertook the duty and that she did it well goes without saying. "When the Heart is Young," a contribution by Miss N. Tudball, captivated the audience, rendered as it was in such sweet and taking style. A repetition was called for, and tastefully responded to. The trio by Miss N. Tudball, Mrs. Squire, and Miss Tootill, "Hope and Memory," elicited hearty applause. The last item on the programme was an "Evening Song," by Mrs. Squire, which was rendered with admirable expression. The entertainment concluded with the doxology.

TRAMWAY ANNOYANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a daily traveller by tram-cars, and as a public matter, I think I have good reason to protest against lepers and others suffering from infectious disorders being allowed to travel on the cars. This morning a man frightfully disfigured by leprosy was allowed to ride ; the conductor took his money and granted a ticket without offering the least objection. I called the attention of the inspector at Bori Bunder to the man as he was leaving the car. I have also frequently seen others suffering from loathesome sores, sore eyes, parents carrying children with sores on their limbs tied up in filthy rags, also sick people coming from hospitals and others with almost no clothing, who have been allowed to ride on the cars without the least objection being raised by the conductors. Some of the cases may not have been infectious ; they are none the less objectionable to passengers ; but in the face of this state of things one is annoyed six or eight times between the Fort and Byculla by the inspector demanding one's ticket. They are not content with the ticket being held before them so that they can well see it, but with an officious show of authority, and very often impertinence, grab at it, or want to insist upon handling the ticket ; it is quite annoying enough to be troubled so many times in so short a distance, without being obliged to bring one's hands in contact with the inspector's, knowing that they have been doing the same with lepers and other such objectionable persons. I am sure many will agree with me in saying the ticket inspection is a great annoyance to passengers by the trams, and I think it only reasonable to expect the tram company to minimise, as much as possible, the annoyance to their patrons.—Yours, &c.,

April 22. A. F. SOUNDY.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT MAHIM.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Raghoo Malaree was brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Jones with having, on Wednesday morning last, murdered his wife, Gopee, and her paramour Rukhmia Narayan, at Mahim. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. The accused was undefended. Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence was similar to that adduced before the Coroner. Shaik Jamal Sheik Chand deposed that the accused had the knife with which he stabbed Gopee and Rukhmia sharpened at his shop four or five days ago. The accused, on being questioned by the Magistrate, admitted having stabbed both the deceased with the knife produced before the Magistrate. The deceased Rukhmia was a boarder in his house, but he did not pay him the money due by him ; and robbed his wife, money, and all and ran away to Mahim, and sent a message to him (accused) that if the true blood of Malar flowed in his veins he would come to him and try to take back his wife and the money. The accused went to him on Wednesday morning and demanded the money which the deceased refused to pay and struck him (accused) with a piece of fire-wood. Thereupon, the accused became angry, and drawing his knife, stabbed the deceased Rukhmia. Then on his wife interfering he stabbed her as well. He had taken out a warrant against both the deceased, and had them arrested a few days ago ; but he lost the case, and they were set at large. He was arrested by a policeman before he could run away. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY-MAJOR R Poyser, A V D, Meerut, has been ordered to proceed to Simla, by the 20th instant, on special duty, in the office of the Principal Veterinary Officer in India, for a period of three months.

THE Government of India have approved of the gradual weeding out of such dooly-bearers now employed, as may be found physically unfit for the work that would be required of them on field service.

IT has been ruled that Officers of the British Service who may elect, on their retirement, during the trooping season, to proceed from India to the Colonies, will have to make their own arrangements for passages thereto.

THE Government of India have sanctioned, as an experimental measure, for one year, all repairs to the camp equipage of British corps in the Eastern Ordnance Circle being carried out by the Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore, instead of by the corps as hitherto.

IT has been arranged that the two companies of British Infantry, at Delhi, shall be relieved by rail in the beginning of September, and again by route march, in the beginning of October, annually, in lieu of carrying out one of the half-yearly reliefs from the regimental head-quarters at Meerut. This is with a view to save the men from the sickness in the autumn which has hitherto been so severe.

THE most eminent surgeons in Germany have been consulted about the Emperor's ear malady, but they seem to agree that nothing can be done, for the chances are that an operation (which his Majesty would readily undergo) would either prove fatal or would at once injure the brain.

ACROSS INDIA IN A BALLOON.

A TRIP THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE.

BAD luck has doggedly hung on Mr. Van Tassell's rear, since he announced his trip by balloon across India, and there is no fighting against this, when it has a too ready ally in bad management. First Mr. Wilcox from the *Graphic* did not turn up ; but then a Madras journalist came to time, and it was thought that as arrangements were made with a local pressman the trip across India would come off without delay. But no : the fates afflicted Mr. Van Tassell with a bad leg, something went wrong as to the financial computations, and this with other circumstances delayed the much-talked-of enterprise, until the Madras journalist had to return to the place whence he came, and the Calcutta man tired of these tedious adjournments declined to connect himself with the affair. Mr. Van Tassell then announced principally by "dodgers" that he would do or die with a gentleman well-known in Calcutta, and the event was to come off, on Easter Monday, the promoter depending on chance and the gate-money for his success. In the meantime Mr. Aitken, of the *Englishman*, relented and promised Mr. Van Tassell another chance ; but even this gleam of luck was darkened by the fact that the well-known gentleman, of Calcutta, was not allowed to go up because his wife objected, or the buttons on his coat were not complete, or some such reason. The company of heroes were thus reduced to two, Mr. Van Tassell and Mr. Aitken. While they were sleeping in the night, an enemy came in the shape of a jackal and devoured a yard-and-half of the balloon, and, probably, he would have taken more had he found the material to his liking or some friends to assist him in the task. So matters stood when dawn broke yesterday morning. Mr. Van Tassell came to the Gas Company's grounds, at Sealdah, to attend to the great matter of the ascension, and sadly saw the work of the jackal, but he was not discouraged. He hired some tailors who repaired the gap by 7 o'clock, at which time such of the general public who had been attracted by the "dodgers," which the enterprising æronaut had circulated at the bandstand and in the byeways of the town strolled into the enclosure. There was not much to see. Outside, immobile on their horses, as the Roman sentry at Pompei, were a dozen mounted police, with their officers, all in readiness to overawe any intending rioters. This was as imposing as the spectacle of a Nasmith hammer held ready to crush a fly. Inside, the majesty of the law was represented by three or four police officers, the illustrious public by the Maharajah of Bettiah and suite, and *oi polloi* by a dozen European ladies, mostly of the Teutonic persuasion, and twenty or thirty of the odds and ends of society with two or three press representatives. At 7-10 A.M. by the gun, the process of inflation commenced, under the direction of Mr. Coates Niven, who assured those present that he would pour 45,000 feet of gas—the amount required—into the balloon in a little over an hour. This was reassuring as many thought of going home to breakfast. Mr. Van Tassell was acting in a most businesslike manner, attending to the details of the filling, and superintending the general movements of the balloon in a way that inspired confidence. "Where do you except to go," asked our representative. "Oh," replied the æronaut, "we'll fetch up somewhere Darjeeling way, judging from the course of the wind." "Where are your companions ?" They'll be here presently I'll reckon ; at least one of them, for I am not certain about the other." The words were hardly uttered, when Mr. Aitken, of the *Englishman*, appeared with a portmanteau accompanied by another member of the staff of the same paper. It was clear Mr. Aitken meant business, and everyone felt sure that the long-looked-for trip would come off, as there was no apparent reason to the contrary. A certain quiet self-possession pervaded Mr. Van Tassell's whole appearance. His preparations were so elaborate that no one could believe him capable of the most innocent hoax. If he had carried a banner with that strange device excelsior, he could not have inspired more confidence. There the car lay nicely packed, and everyone was curious to see the luggage which it contained, more especially as it was reported that the nicest of calculation had been brought into play as to the quantity of luggage and the instruments to be carried. The following may be taken as a fair statement of what the car had to carry :—

	lbs.
Mr. Van Tassell (lowest weight)	166
Mr. Aitkin	140
One beer case, containing three moorghees, one duck, some sandwiches, part of a ham and bread, &c., as provisions for one day for two people	20
Six Bass' beer bottles said to contain water	10
One small portmanteau (contents unknown)	16
One thick jacket, etc.	8
A double barrelled gun (cost Rs. 370)	15
Compasses and barometer	5
One flask (contents unknown)	1
One native sword	3
One portmanteau (Mr. Aitken's)	17
Three packets of handbills of Hart's establishment for aerial distribution	20
Charts, knife, corkscrew, writing paper, etc.	6

The provisions may seem slender ; but considering that the journey was to terminate at five o'clock, never mind when the æronaut mounted, they were considered ample, and all must admit that as the trip did not take place they were superfluous. As to the weight of the car and the 1,000lbs of ballast which Mr. Van Tassell said he would take with him, the grapnells, and the instrument which he did not have "to determine the position of the principal rivers, mountains, and towns over which they might cross," the protection against the sun hurting the *voyageurs*, and the kites picking at the balloon, etc., a description on these points would impede the course of [illegible] When the balloon was half-filled, it sway[illegible] as a man under an attack of colic, and M[illegible] then hinted that it would be as well to [illegible] ascension till Thursday, as the wind was [illegible] though it may be said that it was but a [illegible] than it was at the same hour for the last [illegible] days, which Mr. Van Tassell had spent i[illegible] air currents. He alluded to the smalln[illegible] money, saying that the whole enterpris[illegible] on "poor Van Tassell," and appeared e[illegible]xious not to go aloft in such a wind. To our representative he said : "I shan't go, as it would be foolhardy to do so with this wind." To others he communicated his fears, but did not absolutely decide whether he would postpone the ascent to another day or wait, as he said, till the evening. Meanwhile the balloon kept filling, but no one knew, not even Mr. Aitken, what the æronaut resolved to do, except that he had expressed the opinion that if he made the ascent, the balloon would not clear the gas works chimneys and would be dashed to pieces. Mr. Coates Niven had by this time performed his contract, having filled the balloon with 45,000 feet of gas in less than an hour-and-a-quarter, and Mr. Aitken was ready to step in the car when it should be attached, but Mr. Van Tassell moved round from one person to another making excuses, conferring here and consulting there without giving any definite orders. At last when the Maharajah of Bettiah and several of the spectators had left, he stepped forward, and removing his straw hat announced that he was sorry he could not make the ascent, as the wind was too high ; but he had done his best, and those who wanted their money back could get it at the gate. With something about the public supporting him, he said that the whole expense fell upon himself and the representative of the press, but that he would make the ascent some day, and let them know the date as soon as the weather was favourable. Whether the excuse made was valid or not, it was evident that the ascensional power of the balloon was insufficient to take up the car with its passengers more than a few feet. There was no strain on the sandbags, though the balloon swayed heavily to and fro, while the coolies were really not required to hold on to any of the cords. Mr. Van Tassell became effusive in his explanations, but Mr. Coates Niven gave a practical turn to affairs by declaring in a loud voice that the æronaut had mismanaged the business, and in a stern Scotch accent ordered him to take his coolies from the ground, as those employed by the Gas Company had their work to do. "I distributed 2,000 dodgers at the band stand ; that ought to have fetched the public," cried the crestfallen æronaut. "The people won't subscribe to the band," said the practical Scotchman, "how do you expect they'll take any notice of your 'dodgers' as you call them, asking them to pay three rupees for this thing ?" This seemed too much for the æronaut, who muttering something relative to a warmer place, sadly went to superintend the last sad rites of the great balloon trip across India which did not take place.—*Statesman.*

MR. HUME REPUDIATED BY THE ENGLISH CONGRESS PARTY.

THE *Hindu* publishes the following letter and the resolution of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress sent to the English Press, repudiating the circular letter of Mr. A. O. Hume.

April 1st, 1892.
Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—We beg to enclose the copy of a resolution passed to-day at the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, with regard to the most injudicious circular letter recently issued by Mr. Allan O. Hume, C. B., to the members of the Congress party in India. This letter appears to have been repudiated already by the Standing Committees at Allahabad, and no doubt other Standing Committees have taken or will take the same course.

There are statements in Mr. Hume's letter bearing on the great poverty and misery of the agricultural populations of India with which we entirely agree, but it is impossible for us to do other than repudiate the prophecies to which Mr. Hume appears driven in face of the consideration of the deplorable condition of large portions of the Indian people.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed.) W. S. CAINE,
DADABHAI NAOROJEE,
CHARLES E. SCHWANN,
(Sd.) JOHN ADAM, (*Vice-President, Madras Standing Congress Committee*).

(RESOLUTION REFERRED TO.)

"This Committee having before it the full text of a circular letter, issued by Mr. Allan O. Hume, C. B., to every member of the Congress party, dated Calcutta, February 16, the substance of which was cabled by the *Times*' correspondent, yesterday, express their deep regret that such a letter should have been circulated, and their entire repudiation of the wild language and the unjustifiable conclusions drawn by Mr. Hume".

LADY de GREY gave a charming five o'clock musicale the other day in Paris at her pied-a-terre in the Avenue des Champs-Elysees. The guest of the day was Madame Melba, who does not seem to have lost any of her prestige in society through the divorce scandal, which seems to be as far off now as it was on the day that the London press promised the disclosures.

THE most exclusive club in the world rejoices in the name of The Pamunkey. It is to be found in America. There are only four members, and the entrance fee is 1,800 dols. The object of the club is to shoot ducks on a private island, which belongs exclusively to the members, and neither money nor influence will, it is said, induce the latter to increase their number.

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PRESENTATION TO SIR RAYMOND WEST.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was called, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of electing the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., who is retiring from the office of President of the Society, an honorary member of the Society, and of presenting him with a farewell address. Amongst those present were: the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Messrs. C. E. Fox, J. Griffiths, J. Weslake, Drs. J. Gerson Da Cunha and Atmaram Pandurang; Khan Bahadur K. R. Thanawala; Messrs. K. R. Kama, F. R. Vicaji; J. J. Mody, K. D. Dubash; R. K. R. Kama, Rev. Dr. De Monte; Messrs. A. H. Nazar, N. G. Chandawarkar, R. P. Karkaria, D. E. Vacha, Fakirchand Premchand, Karsandas Vallabhdas, G. F. Chapman, Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana, and Javerilal U. Yijnik, Honorary Secretary.

The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West occupied the chair.

Mr. C. E. Fox said he had great pleasure in proposing, under Regulation 5 and Article 5, of the rules and regulations of the Society, that their retiring President, Sir Raymond West, be elected an honorary member. There was a homely proverb, he said, which said to the effect that "Good wine needs no bush," and the career and attainments of Sir Raymond West were so well known to all of them that it seemed unnecessary for him to enlarge on them. A distinguished member of a distinguished service he had for many years held high judicial office in this Presidency, and in addition to the discharge of his duties as a judge he had devoted himself to the private study of the Hindoo Law, and was now a much-valued authority on all questions connected with it. He afterwards became a member of the Council of the Government of Bombay, and had won the highest prizes open to his service, not by the arts of a courtier, but by high independence and honesty of purpose and devotion to the interests of the State. (Applause.) His motto has been to scorn pleasures and live laboriously, and he has never spared himself in the performance of his public duties. It must be a pleasure to them to know that their President was of such distinction, and their regard for him was based on his intimate connection with the Society and the great services rendered by him for many years past as President. He had furthered the interests of the Society so far as it was in his power, and whilst his culture and literary attainments had greatly contributed to the discussion of papers placed before the Society, his business capacity and right judgment had added prosperity to the Society. They must all feel deeply his severance from them, and in electing him an honorary member of the Society they were not only confering on him the highest honour in their power to bestow, but they had the satisfaction of thinking that, to some extent at least, they were bridging over the distance which must for the future separate them. He would still be one of them, and they might hope that with renewed health and well-earned leisure, he would show his kindly interest in the Society with which he had been so long connected by contributing to its journal. He then proposed that the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., be elected an honorary member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Loud applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang said he had occasion at a sister institution so recently to express the high opinion he had always held of the great services of Sir Raymond West to learning and education in Western India, that it was hardly necessary for him to address that meeting at any considerable length. As he said in the institution he had just mentioned, so he would say in the one in which they were present, he had had the pleasure and the privilege and the honour of being associated with Sir Raymond West in the administration of the affairs of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and he could not but bear testimony before the assembled members of the institution to the very great service which Sir Raymond West had given that branch of the Society. In him they had a President whose wide culture, and extensive acquaintance with learning had enabled him to throw considerable light on many matters in the course of the debates which had taken place at their meetings from time to time. He was sure that it would be very long indeed before they got a President of the Society able to perform the duties of the office, he would not say as well, but even nearly so well as he had discharged them. (Applause.) His extensive learning—not the extensive learning which was co-existent with superficiality, for his learning was both extensive and deep—had enabled him to discharge the duties much better than any one he could think of. The pursuits to which Sir Raymond West had applied himself had been pursuits kindred to those with which that Society was in sympathy. His profound study of Hindu Law and the institutions connected with it was a field in which he had worked most successfully, and one with which this Society was very specially identified. In that field he stood first amongst all the workers they had had in Western India, indeed, in India generally. He thought those were grounds on which the motion Mr. Fox had moved should be accepted with enthusiasm. (Applause.)

Mr. R. P. Karkaria said it was his pleasing and honourable duty to support the motion as was required by the rules. He re-echoed the excellent sentiments of those gentlemen who had so ably moved and seconded the motion. Their learned President had received, and deservedly received, so many honours, that he was afraid the small honour they were conferring upon him would not have much attraction, but he hoped that what it lacked in attractiveness was, perhaps, made up for by the lively sense of gratitude and loving admiration with which it was offered. What the old Roman poet said about his friend and patron might be applied to their President with peculiar appropriateness, and they might say that they lost in their retiring President their "*Præsidum et dulce decus*," and though as a *præsidum* he had unfortunately ceased to be by the honour they proposed to confer upon him that evening, they might preserve him as their *dulce decus* for ever, or at least as long as their corporation should last. (Applause.)

The President then said he had great pleasure in announcing that the Committee had elected the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang as his successor until the next annual meeting, when he had no doubt, he would be elected again in a more permanent way. He was sure they would all hail with pleasure the fact that Mr. Telang had been elected.

Sir Raymond West then vacated the chair, and the newly elected President commenced the duties of his office.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik then read the address, which was beautifully engrossed on parchment surrounded by an artistically illuminated border. The address was as follows:—

To the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K. C. I. E.

Honourable Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, beg, on the eve of your departure from India, to assure you of our regard and esteem for your character and abilities, and our regret at your retirement from the office of President which you have held for the last twelve years. We are well aware how much we are indebted to you as Chairman of the Managing Committee for the advice you have, from time to time, given on questions which have arisen in regard to the management of the Society and we are conscious that the activity of the Society owes much to the high literary attainments of you as its President. We are desirous that you who have done so much to uphold the reputation of the Society should not leave without some special acknowledgment of our appreciation of your acknowledged abilities and varied learning.

Accordingly, with a view to perpetuating your connection with the Society, the Committee of Management have invited the members of the Society to subscribe to a fund to be devoted to the purchase of books as a memorial of the important services rendered by you to the Society as its President for many years past, and subscriptions have been collected amounting to the sum of about Rs. 2,200.

At a general meeting of the Society, held on the 15th instant, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the amount raised with a view to a memorial of the Honourable Sir Raymond West be devoted to the purchase, for the use of the Society's Library, of a collection of standard works in different departments of literature to be designated the 'Sir Raymond West Testimonial,' the selection of such works being made by Sir Raymond West himself.

"That a farewell address be presented to the Honourable Sir Raymond West before his departure and that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to draw up the address:—The Hon'ble K. T. Telang, C. I. E., Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. J. Griffiths, and the Honorary Secretary. That a meeting of the Society be called at an early date for the presentation of the address to the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West."

While regretting your separation from us we have the satisfaction of thinking that while absent you will continue to take as keen and kindly an interest in the welfare of the Society as you have always shown while in India, and in conclusion would express our earnest hope that you may have in store for you in England many years of health, happiness, and prosperity.

We have the honor to be, Honourable Sir, Yours faithfully.

Bombay, The 21st day of April, 1892.

Sir Raymond West said: Amongst the many indications of kindly feeling and generous appreciation of my simple services, as a public man, of which I have been the recipient during the last few weeks of my career, in this country, none has gone more deeply home to my feelings than the address which has just been read to me, and the evidently hearty feeling by which the reading of the address has been accompanied. I have indeed spent many happy hours in the rooms of this building, where we are now assembled, and if I could have imbibed one-tenth of the learning, archæological, historical, and literary, set forth in the various papers read before the Society during my presidency, I should be now in some measure deserving of a portion of the eulogiums, which have been poured out on me by the mover, seconder, and supporter of the motion which immediately preceded my resignation of the chair. I am deeply grateful to those gentlemen for what they have said. Two of them, at least, are old associates of mine; we have toiled together on many occasions in what we trusted was a high and worthy purpose, sometimes succeeding, and then our joy has been in common, sometimes not quite succeeding or failing, and then in our mutual sympathy we have found a source of consolation and a source of hope for the future, because on considering our separate views and comparing notes with one another of what we expected and what we accomplished and discovering the reason of failure, we have generally arrived at a resolute purpose that what was good in what we had determined upon should not be allowed to fail, and a hope and determination that so far as we could, we would still push on a good and worthy cause, whenever it had fallen into our keeping. These associations are the bonds of the truest and purest friendship, and I trust, however wide oceans may divide us, and however different our lots may be cast, still the kindly feelings which have associated me for so long with Mr. Telang and Mr. Fox will never part from our thoughts, and to the end of our lives be the same true friends as now. (Applause.) I thank also the kindly supporter of the motion, and I trust that the younger members of the Society, which he so worthily represents, will maintain the traditions of this Society and be working members of it, and consider it their duty to contribute so far as their vocations will allow, to the proceedings of the Society something which will make it live in history as a source of those materials on which historians build, and out of which the ideal frame work of a society is developed and material for those building to grasp all the circumstances under which men grew, lived, and became a nation, or ceased to be a nation. These are grand studies to be engaged in, and I call upon the younger members of the Society to exert themselves in this field. It may have struck members that I am perhaps the last person who should offer advice of this kind, and I might be twitted and asked, "What have you done in this way?" I must confess that in the proceedings of the Society I have been barren and almost useless except perhaps in offering a few words of criticism and comment on papers read by various members at meetings of the Society. But yet, as my honorable friend, Mr. Telang, has observed, it has not been for want of interest in archæology or the other matters in which the Society interests itself, but I have been something like that stars of which Mathew Arnold speaks, "In their own task all their powers pouring," and having taken up the study of Hindu Law I have from day to day and year by year poured into that study a miscellaneous mass of reading and light gathered from the Greek, Latin, English, and Continental languages which at any rate has brought me into close, kindred communion, and interest with the members of this Society. Many of the papers I have prepared for the work, which I look upon as the chief monument of my capability and lawyer-like capacity, and I may at some time be able to cull one or two papers for the Society, and I trust life and strength will be allowed me for the purpose, and nothing will give me greater pleasure than to renew my association with friends so dear to me, and to imagine in a distant land their faces kindling not only at what is laid before them in the way of views on subjects, but also with kindly recollections of their past president. (Applause.) Gentlemen, during the years I have presided over this Society, although from time to time it might have occurred to us that we were not doing much to justify our existence, yet if we take the aggregate we will find that we have had about seventy papers laid before the Society, and these seventy most important papers containing a mass of learning which in itself is to give the Society eminence amongst other societies of a like kind. I may be allowed to mention a few of our contributors during my time, and I am happy to say that when I read many of those names the mere mention of them as associated with myself reflects a certain lustre and eminence on my own name as president of the Society, and makes me feel proud and happy to occupy that position, and occupy it to your satisfaction, so long. I will mention those contributors who have past from amongst us first. Everyone will recognise a scholar and archæologist Pandit Bhagvanlal. He contributed papers on the "Antiquarian Remains of Sopara," and on the remains in our museum. These papers give us a position amongst scholars, antiquarians, and archæologists, which may well make us feel proud of our Society. He also gave us a paper on the "Copper-plate grant, of the Chalukya dynasty from Nasik," and other papers, which I need not detail, but I mention his name to show the importance of the work done by the Society. Another member who has passed away, a man of remarkable learning, is the eccentric Mr. E. Rehatsek. We all remember several of the papers he read, for they took us into fields to which none of us had access and even very few living scholars had access. I will mention one or two of his papers just to recall the services which he rendered to our Society. There was his paper "Alexander Myth of the Persians," "Specimens of pre-Islamitic Arabic Poetry," and "Emporia, Ports of Arab and Indian International Commerce before the Christian Era," the a latter paper of remarkable learning, and probably he was the only man living who could have produced it. Another most interesting and remarkable paper was "Metempsychosis and Incarnation among Mahomedan Sects." Undoubtedly the Society was greatly enriched by him, and we must regret that in the last years of his life he withdrew from us. He has carried with him to the grave a mass of learning of a peculiar kind which perhaps could not be supplied by the learning of any other man living. I next refer to some of the contributions by some of our office-holders. Dr. Codrington gave us some valuable papers on coins, notably on the hoard of coins found at Broach, and also on the coins in our own cabinet. Another of our secretaries, Dr. Peterson, contributed during recent years eight or ten different papers, all of them of great learning and full of interest. I may mention his "Three Reports on the Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts," and his varied and interesting remarks on Sanskrit literature, and his last paper on "Courtship in Ancient India" was particularly interesting and instructive. Another eminent member of the Society is Prof. Bhandarkar, whom I am happy to call one of my oldest friends in this Presidency and who has never written a paper for the Society which has not been of distinct value and worthy of preservation. His paper on the "Relations between Sanskrit, Pali, the Prakrits, and the Modern Vernaculars," is a most valuable and important paper, and another is his paper on the "Sanskrit Inscriptions from Central Java." Another member of our Society contributing valuable papers is the gentleman on my right, Dr. Da Cunha. He has given some valuable papers, seven or eight at least, four on "Indo-Portuguese Coins," and he made those coins the means of illustrating history in a happy and instructive manner. "The Marriage of Infanta D'Catharina of Portugal of Charles II." was a paper in which I felt personally interested and other members recollect that paper very well, and still recall the glow of admiration with which they show the fruits of Dr. Da Cunha's learning. Our present secretary, Mr. Yajnik, has also contributed papers one of which is worthy of mention: "Mount Abu and the Temples of Dailwada," which was gratefully received by the Society. We all remember the papers read by Dastoor Darab Sanjana, on the "Next of Kin Marriages in Old Iran." I may also mention Mr. Fleet whose name is well-known in the Society as having contributed many papers on Copper-plate Grants, and various other documents relating to Indian Archæology and History which have enriched the proceedings of the Society. To go into another field outside India itself Mr. Karkaria has given us some valuable papers on the Assyrian Relics of this Society, and showed his remarkable versatility by reading a paper on Carlyle before he committed those documents into book-form. Mr. Macdonell gave us a most interesting paper on the MSS. of Dante in the Library which we regard as one of our greatest treasures. Mr. Mody gave us a good paper on the "Game of Ball and Bat amongst the Ancient Persians," in which he showed good reason for thinking that the game of polo, so much in vogue now amongst our young military officers at such a cost of life and limb, took its rise from the Persians in ancient days, whose chief accomplishments were "to draw the bow, ride, and tell the truth." I trust their successors and descendants in this country will always continue to speak the truth, ride well, and when they draw the bow not to let it be the long bow. (Laughter.) One paper of immense interest I have not mentioned is M. E. Senart's paper of "A New Edict of Asoka," a newly-discovered inscription. The fact that that gentlemen, during a residence of a few short months in the country, was able to make so remarkable and interesting a discovery, shows us that it is still possible to find a diamond in what appears to be an exhausted field, and all ought to resolve to search the fields from time to time for such diamonds worthy of preservation in our archives. I have not yet by any means exhausted the list of papers read before me during my presidency, but I have indicated enough to show that this Society has been doing a good or useful work which entitles it to a high rank amongst societies of the same class in other parts of the world. No one need bend his head or blush when he hears the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society mentioned. We have done our share, and if any one should reproach us with having done less than he might, I should like a member to answer "You master all the subjects dealt with in the last twelve years, during the presidency of Sir Raymond West, and when you have mastered all those subjects, and are prepared to discuss the whole of them, then you may utter some reproach, but till then you may well be silent." There is one set of papers which I have reserved till the last—those papers read to the Society by my distinguished and honorable successor and President of this institution, Mr. Telang. I am sure you will feel that the author of papers such as those, and of such learning in Sanskrit literature is in every way fitted for the office which he now occupies. I am sure he will be able to do much for this Society and whenever he retires from the presidency, he will leave behind material enough to make the Society distinguished for generations to come. I congratulate the Society most heartily on my being succeeded by Mr. Telang, and my own light will shine dimmer by contrast with his. I identify myself so much with the honour and career of this Society that I have no feeling of envy, however much cause there may be for it, and I feel already in anticipation a glow of delight in feeling that this Society will be so worthily presided over stimulated by this gentleman. For the kind words expressed towards me, I cannot sufficiently thank you. They are words which I feel I do not deserve, and that they spring from personal friendship and attachment. However that may be, it would be ungracious not to accept this testimonial to my worth, such as it is, which you have kindly presented to me. I accept them with deep gratitude, and I thank you from my heart, and assure you that I shall always look back to this time with kind and tender feelings and with great pleasure, and shall never fail for one moment to feel great interest in the prosperity of this Society, and shall not fail in doing whatever is in my power to further the interests and welfare of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Loud applause.)

A CORRESPONDENT at Berlin writes to the *World*:—"During the commotion which has lately prevailed here people have smiled at the pleasant statements respecting the Emperor's health, which are sent to the London papers by the Panglosses who represent them in Berlin; but it must not be forgotten that any known correspondent who presumed to tell the truth about his Majesty would at once be bundled out of Germany. The Emperor has been dangerously ill, and his mental and physical condition has been such as to excite the greatest possible alarm among his family, while the Ministers have been driven nearly distracted. The Emperor has been for some time suffering acutely from his ear malady, and the 'Brandenburg' speech, which so startled Europe, and some other extraordinary aberrations, which have been kept as quiet as possible, were unquestionably due to an utter breakdown of the nervous system, caused by excruciating pain and consequent sleeplessness, which it was attempted to overcome by an excessive use of opiates. Everyone must feel deep sympathy for the Emperor, as the agony which he endures during these attacks is beyond description, and nothing alleviates it. He is known to have passed the whole of more than one night in walking about the Schloss, engaged in attempting to get rid of his pain by filling the ear with cotton-wool soaked with almost boiling laudanum."

FAMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SPRING DRESS.

IN an article on Spring Dress a contemporary says:—The bright weather that we may now begin to expect will render milliners and tailors busy in the preparation of gowns better suited to the season than the heavy cloths and furs which have been so necessary during the long, cold winter. Perhaps the most salient feature of out-door dress at the present moment is the tendency to brightness of tint that it shows, and the disposition to commingle several decided colours in one costume. A very crude and brilliant shade of lilac is rather in favour, but these violent delights inevitably incur an equally violent reaction. The taste for this discordant tint will not last long. In deeper tones, such as are seen in the petunia, the Russian violet, and the pansy, the colour is very beautiful, and many costumes have been seen of late in these rich, dark shades. In cloth of the glossy sort that is now in favour, these deep shades are admirable, and particularly becoming to the English complexion. The newest way of finishing the skirts at the edge is to border them with a chenille ruche, so called, though made of ravelled silk, instead of with the fur that became almost a livery of the well-dressed during the last few weeks of winter.

ANOTHER PLAN.

Another new plan is to have three narrow tucks run in the material close to the edge of the skirt. This makes a finish at small cost of labour or material. Braid is the favourite trimming for tailor mades, now that fur is almost out of season. A grey tweed, flecked with amber, is bordered with a wide orange braid, and the vivid colour is repeated on the waistcoat, which is a cross-bar or lattice-work of orange braid and black velvet, the sides of the tweed bodice being loose and straight over it. The black velvet collar is bordered with orange, and the cuffs are finished to match. A beautiful costume of terra-cotta Louis velveteen was worn at a recent fashionable race meeting, the skirt bordered with three narrow silk ruches in a tone deeper than the rich, dark, terra-cotta of the velveteen. The tight-fitting coat reaching to the knees, was double-breasted, and turned back at the throat with wide, pointed lapels in robin red-breast colour. A full, triple cape in the velveteen was lined with this beautiful colour, and each cape was bordered with a ruche like those on the skirt. Both coats and dresses will be trimmed with brocade a little later on, and brocaded ribbons will be much used for the inevitable band placed an inch or so below the waist to hide the seam by which skirt is united to bodice. Many of the yokes of the new street capes and Watteau coats are made of brocade. A pale tan-coloured cloth coat, with pleats from the shoulder, has these pleats caught under a yoke of beautiful green brocade, with small brown and blue flowers strewn upon the pale ground, a lovely mixture of tints. The skirt is bordered with green velvet, headed with a narrow band of the brocade. The quantity of brocade used for this kind of trimming is always small, but it is none the less effective on that account.

A BUSY TIME FOR RIBBON MAKERS.

This should be a good year for Coventry, for ribbons are to be used by the mile on gowns. Some of the bodices appear to be almost made of them. A yellow ribbon, brocaded with blue flowers in a deep corn-flower shade, is used to trim the skirt of a tan-coloured cloth in a band which is edged at either side with a piping of deep sea-blue velvet. The closely fitting silk blouse worn with this has the front covered with lines of the brocaded ribbon, converging at the waist and spreading out below it in loops of some five inches in depth, which form a pretty finish. An Eton jacket of the tan-tinted cloth, with sleeves to match, covers all but the front and the looped basque of the blouse. Though the skirts of dresses are extremely simple, there is much skill needed to shape them closely to the figure without any dragging effect, and to gore them so that they shall fall gracefully about the limbs, as an artist would love to draw them. A knowledge of the scientific dress-cutting system enables this difficult art to be mastered and practised at home, in the utilisation of last year's gowns. When gored up the back, it is found necessary to add a piece on at the top, these joins being easily concealable under the long coat-tail basques that are now so fashionable, both on tailor-made and milliners' dresses. The fronts and sides need no extra length, which is fortunate, for it would be impossible to hide any joins in this position.

A MATRIMONIAL MILLENNIUM.

That the prophecy of an approaching matrimonial millennium should come from the pen of an unmarried man is a fact that rather discounts its value. Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman, author of "Woman Through a Man's Eyeglass," (Heinemann), is of the opinion that the numerous failures in conjugal happiness are largely due to the lack of scientific knowledge in wooing, and that, in order to attain to this an ample apprenticeship in love must precede the final choice of a partner. By women themselves this will be regarded as rank heresy; nor does the author by any means recommend a similar preparatory course for him, though he asserts that matrimony demands as much special education as any of the learned professions. The difficulty is explained as consisting of the impossibility, without experience, of knowing in what proportions a woman expects the man she has married to be severally husband, lover, and friend. As these proportions must vary with every type of woman, the difficulty of propounding a recipe that would suit all cases is obvious enough. The data can be supplied only by the wives themselves, and the prospect of the arrival of the matrimonial millennium appears rather distant.

STAGE HEROINES AND THEIR CLOTHES.

Stage heroines may be indifferent to their husbands, but never to their clothes—is a maxim generally true, and admitting of special application in the case of "Chris," whose domestic tribulations Mrs. Lancaster-Wallis sets forth at the Voudeville. Chris has not knocked about amongst the capitals of Europe without picking up a knowledge of chiffons, which she wears with grace and elegance. Discussing (or rather refusing to discuss) the matutinal ham and eggs with her wicked old papa, she wears a breakfast gown of turquoise cashmere, trimmed with undyed ostrich feathers, and looped up in front to display a tiny glimps of a white moire skirt. But either because this robe is too smart to be seen in by her aunt, the canon's lady, or because she does not wish to be caught smoking a cigarette, Chris slips it off in favor of a more conventional grown. Confection number two is made of what our grandmothers termed murrey-colored cloth mingled with tan silk, the latter showing as epaulettes and also as a panel in the side, where it is oddly embroidered with a feather design in green. Dismissing her husband to Central Africa with scant ceremony, Mrs. Wallis seeks the tranquil joys of the canon's living, and the second act discovers her playing tennis in creamy crepon trimmed with lace and pink silk. But the superfluous husband reappears, and the gloom that his presence occasions can only be expressed by a suit of solemn black, which is worn till the curtain falls.

STORM DRESS FOR LADIES.

A gentleman living in the New Forest has invented and patented a new skirt which promises to be valuable for women's wear in wet weather. The material is a strong tweed, and a deep border, buttoned on, is of leather, which can be replaced in a few moments by one of the tweeds. The utility of this arrangement is obvious. The leather band, when it becomes wet or muddy, can be removed by unbuttoning it, and rolled up until a convenient moment arrives for having it sponged, dried, and left ready for a future day. Meantime the tweed band, similar to the leather one in size, but made with a deep tuck to give it finish, forms a substitute which converts the Forest skirt into an ordinary one. It is cut in the new way, with no opening at the back, but fastening with buttons at either side, and furnished with a small pocket within ready reach of the hand.

PICTURE COSTUMES.

Picture costumes will be more worn in the day time this season than has recently been the case. It will be correct to accentuate them so that they cannot fail to recall a certain period. It must not be merely a picture hat or bonnet with the rest of the dress bearing no relationship to the headgear. The whole costume, though adapted to suit modern requirements, must be to a great extent characteristic. One seen the other day was remarkably well done. The skirt was plain and loose, of blue velvet, with a strong dash of grey in it and rather dark. It was bordered round the hem with a wide band of jet, and though not long, was picked up just enough to show a dainty lace-frilled petticoat of shot grey and blue silk. The coat, three quarter length, was of velvet like the dress, and sat out in a Watteau pleat from the collar at the back, falling loosely and gracefully on the skirt. There were wide frilled lapels in front edged with jet and large gauntlet cuffs similarly finished. The wearer's wavy brown hair was dressed in a bunch of curls tied in a queue at the back with a bow of black moire ribbon, and on her well shaped head was a three-cornered hat, quite low and flat, of grey felt, edged all round with grey ostrich feather trimming. Of course there was a jabot of soft old lace, and the shoes were patent leather, with large silver buckles. The whole thing might have stepped off an old picture.

LOOSE-BACKED JACKETS.

Loose-backed jackets have decidedly "caught on." They are admitted to be particularly smart of aspect, and that being so (write "X and Z" in the "Globe,") we may be quite sure that they will be worn by all sorts and conditions of women, whether they suit them or whether they do not. Those which have a pleat or pleats strike us as much more elegant than those which are square, loose, and seamless, like an acolyte's surplice. This last kind, however, seems much in favour. We saw one in golden-fawn cloth, worn over a black gown, which from a back view looked exactly like one of those short surplices in shape, even to the sleeves. The collar, which was edged with jet, was quite flat, and the front, though also loose and straight, was finished with deep pointed lapels and one row of big black buttons. Beside the wearer walked another lady, wearing a mouse-coloured coat loose in the back, but having three seams, which gave to it a certain degree of shapeliness, and struck us as a good sort of compromise with a trying fashion. This coat, too, was so arranged that it sat in neatly round the skirts, and did not stick out aggressively at either side like a fashionable man's overcoat.

FRENCH GLOVES.

Among those who are in the habit of wearing French gloves very few know how they are manufactured. It is generally known that Grenoble is the centre of the production, but of the 20,000 persons who annually visit the capital of the Department of the Isere, probably not more than ten have the curiosity to visit a glove factory, and to study the process of manufacture. At Grenoble alone about 1,200,000 dozen pairs of gloves, representing a value of from 1,400,000*l*. to 1,440,000*l*., are on an average, annually produced, and in this production 25,000 persons of both sexes are employed (4,000 men and 21,000 women and children), and who within a radius of thirty-seven miles from Grenoble and principally in the valley of Gresivaudan, live by this industry. This glove-making industry, says the "Journal des Economistes," is a particularly interesting one from a social point of view, since it forms one of the rare occupations in which women can engage and in which they are well paid for their labour. Moreover, it has the additional advantage that the nature of the work is such that it can be performed by the workwoman at her own home, and, therefore, does not separate her from her husband and her family. The skin from which the gloves manufactured at Grenoble are made are furnished exclusively by kids and lambs in the following proportions, 95 per cent, of the former and 5 per cent. only of the latter. The kids are naturally of very small size, out of each one, in fact, only three gloves, one pair and a half, can on an average be cut, and Grenoble, therefore, requires for the manufacture of 1,200,000 dozens of gloves the sacrifice of 9,600,000 kids—France itself not being able to supply this quantity there is necessarily a large importation of skins from abroad.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE AUSTRALIAN STAGE.

IN the "Theatre" this month there is an interesting artical—"Impressions of the Australian Stage"—by E. Ballantyne. "The Australians," we are told, "are a nation of playgoers," from necessity and not from choice, because there is no other means of passing an evening agreeably. They have, therefore, little appreciation of the drama for its own sake. "There can be little doubt that comic opera—using the term in the widest sense and including opera bouffe, Savoy extravaganza, and Gaiety burlesque—is the most popular form of drama. Next in popularity comes melodrama. Honest, sensational, domestic melodrama of the old Princess's or Adelphi school, not the modern drawing-room melodrama of the Hay, market or the St. James's, is a safe draw. We are often reminded that the sight of a good man struggling with adversity is eminently pleasing to the gods; and in melodrama it undoubtedly is—in the gallery. Mr. Archer has defined melodrama as illogical tragedy, in which the hero is the plaything of special providence, and he might have added, alternatively the sport of the gods. The tables are always being turned—now the hero, now the villain, gets the upper hand. All this appeals to the sporting instincts of the Antipodean playgoer. Psychological plays and those mainly depending on analysis of character for their interest as a rule meet with little favour. The Australians are not yet educated up to the so-called literary drama and the serious studies of modern life of the H. A. Jones school."

CARLYLE ON HIMSELF.

Carlyle writing to a friend, who has now given the letter to the "Contemporary Review" for publicaton, gives the follow account of himself:—"I have only to say that now, in my eighty-second year, I feel more completely invalided than ever before, and have no strength left for work of any kind. But, except langour and laziness, I feel no decay of spiritual faculty; and I have in the late month read with enjoyment the whole of Shakspeare, and am now reading, still with a kind of real enjoyment and wonder, Brumoy's 'Theatre des Grecs,' of which I have finished prosperously about the fourth part." It was some four years later that Sir C. Gavan Duffy, arriving in England after his long sojourn in the Australian colonies, met his old friend, of whose condition at that time he gives a touching account. His right hand was nearly useless, and had to be supported by the left when he lifted it by a painful effort to his mouth. His talk was subdued in tone, but othewise unaltered. "It takes a long time to die," he said, with his old smile, and a gleam of humour in his eye. He was wrapped (continues the narrative) in a frieze dressing-gown, and for the first time wore a cap; but though he was feeble, his face had not lost its character of power or authority. He was well enough, he declared, except from the effects of decay, which were rarely beautiful to see. His chief trouble was to be so inordinately long in departing. It was sad to have survived early friends, and the power of work. Up to seventy he had lost none of his faculties, but when his hand failed that loss entailed others. He could not dictate with satisfaction. He found when he dictated the words were about three times as many as he would employ propria manu. Composition was in fact a process which a man was accustomed to perform in private, and which could not be effectually performed in the presence of any person whatever. But he had written more than enough. If anybody wanted to know his opinions they were not concealed. There were still subjects on which he had, perhaps, something to say, and could say it, for though he was suffering enthanasia from the gradual decay of the machine the mind was probably much as it used to be; but he was content to consider his work at an end.

REMINISCENCES OF BEETHOVEN.

The centenary of Beethoven's settlement in Vienna was celebrated the other day. A correspondent there says:—For those who in the days of their youth heard parents or friends tell what they knew of that quaint, disorderly genius, it was the day of reminiscences. Among the best remembered incidents are Beethoven's ill-usage and rough treatment of the unlucky individuals whose lack of talents condemned them to copy the great master's music for the miserable pittance paid for clerical labour in those days. Beethoven was satisfied only with one copyist, and he died early. All his successors drove him to distraction. Sometimes the notes were not clear, but almost always the words were not written correctly under the notes. In a letter dated May, 1825, he writes: "I spent the whole morning correcting two short pieces, and I am hoarse with swearing, and stamping my feet." One copyist, a Bohemian, Wollanek, who had probably tried to "improve" Beethoven's Grand Mass while copying it, received such a moral thrashing for his pains that he sent the next work back with a sharp letter, in which he says: "My only comfort in all this is that Mozart and Haydn, were they your copyists, would be treated just the same at your hands." This letter is preserved. Beethoven, in his rage, made large crosses over the writing, and wrote angry remarks on the border and underneath of which the following are samples: "With a scoundrel of this sort, who robs one of one's money, one is likely to exchange compliments instead of pulling his pair of donkey's ears!" and "Scribbler! Stupid! Just you correct the mistakes you have made through your ignorance, arrogance, carelessness, and stupidity, instead of teaching me how to compose!"

A REMARKABLE REHEARSAL.

An extraordinary rehearsal, says our Vienna correspondent, took place at Ronacher's Theatre in that city yesterday afternoon. This evening all the actors and actresses of the Vienna theatres will join in a performance there for which seats have been sold at what, for Vienna, must be considered exorbitant prices. The receipts are to be devoted to the German and Austrian Actors' Pension Fund. The performance will begin after all the theatres have closed, and its chief feature is that all who appear, actors and actresses, singers and dancers, will do so in parts which seem the most unsuitable and unlikely. Of course, says our correspondent, all Vienna is on tiptoe to hear Sonnenthal and Wolter sing couplets; to see Frau Catharina Schratt, of the Burg Theatre, impersonate the tipsy cobbler in "Lumpaci Vagabundus," the dancers of the opera sing choruses, the actresses of the Burg Theatre dance a ballett; and the noblest representatives of the stage stop to march to the trivial burg music as if they were so many street boys. Sir Arthur Sullivan will be represented by "Three Little Girls From School," in which three Viennese girls give an account of the various qualities and defects of their sisters to the well-known "Mikado" tune. The performance is not connected even by the appearance of a plot, although the representation of a ladies' seminary for dramatic art, on examination day, with mothers and fathers, professors, and theatrical managers, who hope to engage some genius fresh from school, gives an opportunity to all who take part in it to display their individual talents.

TAKING THE BIT IN THEIR TEETH.

In a recent conversation with Mr. Hardy, says the "Bookman," the novelist was asked why he gave "Tess" so sad an ending. "For the simple reason," he replied, "that I could not help myself. I hate the optimistic grin which ends a story happily merely to suit conventional ideas. It raises a far greater horror in me then the honest sadness that comes after tragedy. Many people wrote to me begging me to end it well. One old gentleman of eighty implored me to reconcile Tess and Angel. But I could not. They would never have lived happily. Angel was far too fastidious and particular. He would inevitably have thrown her fall in her face. But, indeed, I had little or nothing to do with it. When I got to the middle of the story, the characters took their fates into their own hands, and I literally had no power." This reminds one of the story of Thackeray when he was asked why he married Esmond to Lady Castlewood. "I didn't," he replied; "they did it themselves."

FREEMAN'S INDUSTRY.

The publishers' announcements prove how industrious Freeman was to the end. Besides the volume of "Miscellaneous Essays" (Macmillan) and the new volume of the large "History of Sicily" (Clarendon Press), there is announced his "Sicily: Phœnician, Greek, and Roman," in Mr. Unwin's series of "Stories of the Nations." It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Freeman's habits of thoroughness and his pet dogma of the unity and continuity of history made him begin at the beginning with Sicily. A later chapter of Sicilian history, equally important, more romantic, and far less known, would have been an even more welcome addition to the series. Other volumes in this series announced are Mr. Oman's "Byzantine Empire" "The Tuscan and Genoa, Republics," by Miss Bella Duffy, and "Poland," by Mr. Morfill.

THE POOR IN GREAT CITIES.

"Scribner's" is starting this month a series of articles on the poor in great cities—"the central subject," it says, "of all social questions." "What we need to know is what is doing, here and elsewhere, in the general activity that has been the growth of the last few years. It is hoped that the present series will tell this with a new vividness and force—the vividness derived from actual experience among, and keen sympathy with, the poor, and the force from a strong conviction of the fitness of this moment for intelligent and vigorous effort." A capital article on "The Social Awakening in London" begins the series, admirably illustrated with pictures of East London life, and with portraits of the Rev. S. A. Barnett, Mr. Charles Booth, and other well-known workers among the London poor.

WHAT IS LITERARY FAME?

The following anecdote is told by M. Francois Coppee, the poet, as having happened in Algiers during his last stay there. The post-office of that city received a letter addressed "Monsieur Francois Coppee, de l'Academie, Alger." The postman to whom it was delivered brought it back at the end of several days with the mention "unknown." The postmaster, who thought that everybody would know M. Francois Coppee, sent for the messenger in order to know why the letter had miscarried. The latter said the letter had been returned to him by the lady manager of the "Academie," to which it was addressed, and where he had left it. The "Academie" is the name of a cafe in Algiers, the rendezvous of the lowest class of the community. This was the only Academy the postman had ever heard of.

THE SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

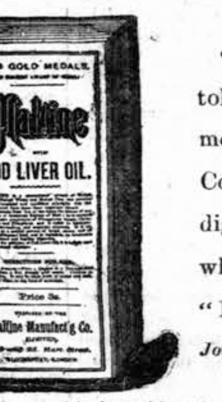
The annual report of the Society of Authors just issued shows that institution to be very much alive. The Committee has to deplore the loss of some distinguished members during the year, among whom are the late Lord Lytton and Mr. James Russell Lowell—the latter of whom was present and made an admirable speech at one of the Society's annual dinners. Altogether the number of authors and journalists now on the list of members is nearly eight hundred, and it is significant of success that no fewer than 226 of these have joined during the past year. The Society really renders many important services to the literary world, and its sphere of usefulness is constantly increasing. We are reminded by the report that the new Authors' Club, under the chairmanship of Mr. Oswald Crauford, though under separate management and control, is yet an offshoot of the Society.

POETRY ABOUT CHILDREN.

"The Athenæum" says that an anthology of the poetry written about children, but addressed to adult readers, is about to be published under the title of "The Child set in the Midst: by Modern Poets." The selections begin with Blake and end with a poet whose work is still unpublished, Mr. Francis Thompson. An autograph copy of Mr. Coventry Patmore's "Toys" is produced in facsimile. The volume is edited by Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, and will be published at the Leadenhall Press.

ON April 9 Lady Russell was to make her first professional appearance, at the Royalty Theatre, in "A Pantomime Rehearsal." Lady Russell has been studying stage dancing lately with Madame Marie of the Alhambra.

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

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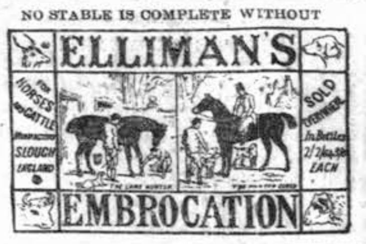
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